

With which is incorporated The

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 4990.

號五月七年九十七百八千一英

日六十月五年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAB, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., t, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall

PARIS AND EUROPE :- LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:-- ANDREW WIND, 188, Nas-

iau Street. AUSTRALIA, TABMANIA, AND NEW ZHALAND :-- GORDON & GOTOR, Melbourns and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :-- BEAR & BLAUK, San Fran-OIECO. .

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS :- SAYLE & Co. Square, Singapore. C. HEINSZEN & Co., Manila.

Swatow, CAMPBREL & Co. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foodhow, REDER & Co. Shanghas. LAME, URAWYORD & Co., and MELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAW-FORD & Co.

#### Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ..... 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,......1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman-Hon. W. KESWICK.

E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS. H. L. DALEYMPLE, F. D. SASSOON, Esq. W. S. Young, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq. A. Mclven, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Houghong, ..... THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER,

Shanghai, ..... Ewen Cameron, Esq. LONDON BANKERS. - London and County

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED. N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily

For Fixed Deposits :-

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent. ,, ,, per cent. ,,

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. ..

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India,

Australia, America, China and Japan, T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTIUE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foo- tion. CHOW will be CLUSED and WITH-DRAWN from let July next. OURBERT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents. GEO, O. SCOTT,

p. Manager. Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

DECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOTH APRIL, 1862,

CAPITAL BULLY PAID-UP......£8,200,000. REBERVE HUND..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICK-14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at 1 . SAN FRANCISCO, BOURBON, . LONDON, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY. Hongkong, HANKOW, OALCUTTA, LYONS, FOOCHOW. SHANGBAI, NANTES,

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT. Manager, Shanghai. Hongkong, Mey 20, 1879,

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

[]] HE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS :-- . For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent. ,, ,,

> H. H. NELSON, Manager.

2 per cent. ,,

Hongkong, May 81, 1879. CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-TRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, .....£800,000. CLINA:-Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO RESERVE FUND, .....£150,000. Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

HE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkone grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-POSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 8 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent, 5 per cent.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHAN HING WO in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879. MAN FOOK SING HONG,

60 and 62, Bonham Strand. Hougkong, June 6, 1879.

NOTIOE.

AR NGAN FOOK HOP was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879. MAN FOOK SING HONG,

60 and 62, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 6, 1879.

NOTICE.

R. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the FOOCHOW DOCKS, has this Day been admitted a Partner in

J. INGLIS & Co., Victoria Foundry, Wanchai. Hongkong, April 1, 1879,

NOTICE,

ROM the 1st July, 1879, our Business in Hongkong will be CONDUCTED in Hongkong will be CONDUCTED under the Firm or Style of NORONHA Co., and at Shanghai under that of NO-RUNHA & SONS.

MR. A. J. NORONHA is authorised to Sign our Firm in Hongkong per Procura-NORONHA & SONS.

Hongkong, July 4, 1879.

intimations.

NOTICE.

OUR OFFICE has To-DAY been RE-MOVED to 8, Praya Central. REISS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

TATANTED for the Sailors' Home, A STEWARD. Apply to the Under-H. G. THOMSETT, Hon, Scoretary.

Hongkong, July 4, 1879.

NOTICE.

SUNBHING has REMOVED to No. 62, Queen's Road, Opposite the CHARTERED BANK. Hongtong, June 24, 1879. jy24

NOTICE.

HONGKUNG COMMERCIAL EX-CHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE House, Queen's Road Central, are open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from

Special Days Tuesdays and Fridays, trom 12 to 32.30 and 4 to 4.80 p.m. Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to E. GEORGE

Secretary. Bongkong, June 18, 18,9,

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Latest Editions. CAVENDISH ON WHIST. POLE'S THEORY OF WHIST. WALKER'S CORRECT CARD.

BALBRIGGAN UNDERSHIRTS (A Novelty). WIRE RAT TRAPS. BULL'S EYE LANTERNS. BATH SPONGES. WHITE BRO'S PORTLAND CEMEN

LAWN TENNIS BATS, BALLS and NETS. LAWN BOWLS, QUOITS and OTHER GAMES. Scotch Home-made JAMS and JELLIES. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. ICE PITCHERS and PAILS. AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.

French BOOTS and SHOES. English BOOTS and SHOES. CHRISTY'S BLACK and DRAB HATS.

"YOU DIRTY BOY." -COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO. American GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO. Well-Seasoned CIGARS. MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES. POCKET-KNIVES.

QUININE. CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS. SPIRIT LEVELS. New Style CHIT BOOKS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 19, 1879.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COM-PANY, LIMITED.

FIGHE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th Proximo, both days inclusive. A. NEWTON,

Manager. Hongkong, June 19, 1879.

KELLY & WALSH. PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS,

STATIONERS, TOBACCONISTS & NEWS AGENTS. BEG to intimate that they will Open a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong (next door to the Exchange).

Mr. WALTER BREWER will SIGN per

Procuration. Shanghai, June 1879.

> G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, ..

JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS

AND BOOKS. 46, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, June 20, 1879.

NOT FICATION.

ATOTICE is hereby given that a Section, about 64 miles, of the Company's GUTZLAFF NAGASARI CABLE has been RE. LAID from the South to the North of the PARKER, SADDLES and BARREN ISLANDS in a curve from GUTZLAFF to the NORTH SAD-DLE, running along ELLIOT, CHESNEY and SIDE SADDLE, about 4 mile distant, and from the NORTH SADDLES LIGHT, bearing South, 1 mile distant, in an E. by S. direction at out 31 miles, passing the BARREN ISLANDS until these bear W. & N. distance 6 miles, when the Cable is again spliced into the old Line running in a straight Line about E. N. E. till midway between PALLAS ROCK and MEACSIMA (Asses Ears) on the coast of Japan.

GEORGE J. HELLAND, General Agent.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, HEAD OFFICE, Shanghai, June 20, 1879.

NOTIOE.

ITTHE Undersigned has established himself at the Fremises formerly occupied LANMERT, ATKINSON & Co., 1 eddar's Bri. as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER COMMISSION AGENT. Al GOODS intrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIBE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT. Hongkong, July 1, ich 9

DENTAL NOTICE.

TR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving HONGKONG on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st A ovember. Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

TROM the 1sr of October, DE EASTLACKE will receive his LATIENTS at bis new DENTAL ROOMS. No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MED CAL HALL

Hongkong, September 23, 1878,

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Consulting COMMITTEE of the Hongkong FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY and the DI-RECTORS of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Held on the 20th Instant, the following Resolution was carried unanim-

ously :-"It is agreed between the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company and the China Fire Insurance Company, that on and after the 1st July Proximo, a Cash Dis-COUNT OF 20 PER CENT. be allowed upon all Premia, whether Contributed by SHARE-HOLDERS or NOT, in lieu of the ANNUAL Bonus hitherto declared after the Closing of each Year's Accounts."

By Order, For the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.,

- Limited, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, July 3, 1879. General Managers. For the China Fire Insurance Co.,

Secretary.

Limited. JAMES B. COUGHTRIE,

Hongkong, June 26, 1879.

HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY. TIOLUNTEERS are earnestly requested to ENROLL them:elves on the LIST of the above named Society, as the TYPHOON SEASON is at hand, and more Working Members are necessary.

Kindly send Name and Address to the HONORARY SECRETARY. Blue Serge Shirt, Helmet, and Life Belt supplied Free of Charge. P. H. EMANUEL,

Hon. Secretary, Daily Press Office. Hongkong, July 2, 1879. TAKASIMA MINE.

NOTICE. TAR. NAKAHARA KUNINGZUKE IVI has been appointed my Sole AGENT for the sale of all OUAL produced from the TAKASIMA MINES, and all Purchases of such Coal must be made through him and

his representatives on and after the 16th instant. GOTO SHOJIRO.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

N and After the 16th Instant, my Representatives for the SALE of all 1580 COAL produced from the Takasima Mines will be

At Nagasaki, ME, RYLE BOLME.

At China Ports, Hongkong and Elsewhere, MESSAS JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Or their Agents.

NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE.

YANGTEZE INSURANCE ASSO-CIATION.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

NOTIOE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED. syable at our Office on and after the 15 h Instant

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions. By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

Intimations.

CEALED TENDERS will be Received by the Undersigned until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th July, for LAYING about 2,400 feet of CAST IRON WATER PIPES (the Pipes to be provided by Admiralty) from the RESERVOIR on the Hill behind Naval Hospital, Mount Shadwell, to the Hospital Buildings, and for FIX-ING FIRECOCKS, HYDRANTS, &c., in connection with the Same, according to Plans and Particulars which may be seen on Application at this Office.

JOHN BREMNER. Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Storekeeper's Hongkong, 1st July, 1879.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has engaged the Services of a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, who will attend solely to the DISPENSING DEPARTMENT, hoping thereby to merit in a greater degree their Confidence and Patronage.

Hongkong, June 26, 18, 9.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

WM. CRUCKSHANK.

MEYER & Co.

SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MECHERNICH MINING FOCIETY.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

Steamers.

shipping.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship " DOUGLAS." Capt. Young, will be de-

on SUNDAY, the 6th Inst., at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGA-TION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

due here in a few days, will receive prompt despatch as For Freight or Passage, apply to

The Company's Steamship

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hangkong, July 2, 1879. NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMUS. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

> Command. DE LA MARCELLE, will be despatched for YOKOHAM

The Company's Steamship

shortly after the arrival of the next Freuch Mail from Europe. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, July 1, 18'9.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "AMAZONE, Commandant LORMIES, will be despatched for SHANGHA! shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent. Houghong, July 1, 1879.

For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, June 21, 1879,

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "CHASCA," Captain WASHBURN, will load bere, and will have quick de spatch for the above Port.

Hongkong, July 4, 1879. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Bark "COLWYN,"

RUSSELL & Co.

BULMAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on the 15th July. For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Ship "SOUTH AMERICAN,"
Captain Knowles, will load
here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

FOR NEW-YORK. The A 1 American Schooner "IRENE" Captain YATES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship " MONTE ROSA," C. O. CARTER, Master. For Freight, apply to

Bongkong, July 3, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG. The 3/3 L.I.I. German Bark Volguardsen, Master.
For Freight, apply to For Freight, apply to

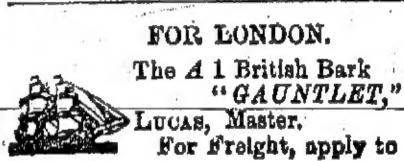
For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

VOGEL & Co.

VOGEL & Co.

Hougkong, June 25, 1879.



Hongkong, June 6, 1879.

to sell by Public Auction, on

PUBLIC AUGTION. TIHE Undersigned has received instructions from J. G. SMITH, Esq.,

FRIDAY,

Auctions.

the 11th July, 1879, at 2 p.m., at his Residence, No. 3, Blue Building, Praya East,—

The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., (Mostly English-make), Comprising: English-made Walnut Drawing-room Suite covered in Crimson

Damask.

English-made Walnut Centre Table and Canterbury. Crimson Velvet covered Ottoman. Teak Card Tables and Side Tables, Oleographs, Ormolu Drawing-room Clock,

Chimney Glasses, and Ornaments. English made Mahogany Telescope, Dining Table and Sideboard. English-made Mahogany Dining-room Suite covered in Maroon Morocco:

Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets,

Glass and Plated Ware. Double Brass Bedstead and Iron Bed-English-made Polished Ash Bed-room Furniture, Mahogany Cheval Glass, Child's Brass Cot and Swinging Cot. -

One Cottage Piano by Lunan, Lubeck. A Cooking Range. Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after

Thursday, the 10th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE .- As customary. J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctionser.

Hongkong, July 2, 1879. PUBLIC AUCTION.

O BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUC-TION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY. Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz :- Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING House and Business Pre-MISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FIT-

TIFGS. For further Particulars, apply to - Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Bolicitors, Supreme Court House Hongkong. Hongkong, March 5, 1879,

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

Intimations.

For Sale. FOR SALE.

TULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. in Quarts and Pints. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

(To close a Consignment.)

Few Cases RUINART'S -well-known CHAMPAGNE, at \$10 per Case of ...... 1 dezen Quarts. \$11 per Case of .......... , Pints. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, June 17, 1879.

#### SELLING OFF.

S it is necessary to Effect a COM PLETE CLEARANCE by the end of the present month, -The whole of LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.'s

BEMAINING VARIED STOCK .comprising:

FAMILY STORES. WINES. SPIRITS.

BOOKS.

STATIONERY,

SLASSWARE. GROCKERY. SHIPCHANDLERY; &c., &c., &c.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Will be sold at FURTHER GREATLY RE-DUCED PRICES. Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 6vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL. Ph.D. Tübingen. Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars

AND A HALF per Part. To be had from Messis Lane, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messra KELLY & WALSH, Shanghal,

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Yo Lot.

TO LET. N MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue Houses," Praya East :- A GROUND FLOOR and FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together; Also, TOP FLOOR of No. FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS. MEYER & Co.

Apply to Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

> TO LET. (On Peddar's Wharf.)

AFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT. Hongkong, June 14, 1879,

TO LET. TTOUSES-No. 9; ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

TO LET.

FFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1879. "ROSE VILLAS"-FURNISHED OR.

UNFURNISHED, BONHAM ROAD. TITH Large TENNIS LAWN. Apply to SHARP & DANBY. No. 6, Queen's Road Central,

late Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE-WEST. CECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN. OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs Wilson & Birp, and Messrs Davis & Co.

OFFICES and GODOWN in Dubbeth STREET.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS. Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

題alla.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI. TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

MHE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship RREDIVE, Captain J. D. STEWARD, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 15th July, at Noon

For further Particulars, apply to A. MolVER, Superintendent. Hopghong, July 1, 1879,

Mails. NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR BAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUKZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th of July, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AVA, Commandant ROLLAND, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marsellles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th of July, 1879. (Parcels are not

to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are re-

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, June 25, 1879.

U. S. MAIL LINE, PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP · COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUGHING AT YOROHAMA, AND SAM FRANCISCO.

TIHE U. S. Mail Steamship CHINA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th July, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading Issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Oities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers. Through Passage Tickets granted to

England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers. On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMIS-Freight will be received on board until

4 p.m., the 14th July. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. .. ams day; all Parcel Packages should be narked to address in full; value of same

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Jompany, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co , Agents. Hongkong, June 30, 1879.

## Occidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND 'ASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. IN COMMECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIO STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about August 1st, 1879, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and

South America, and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Iteamers from Shanghai, Freight will be received on Board until p. m. of the Sist July. PARCEL

PAUKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION Is made on RETURN PAR-SAGE TICKETS. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American

Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco. For further information as to Freight on Pessage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent,

Hongkong, July 8, 1879.

insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR

TNSURANCES granted on MARINE A RIEKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agente Hongkong, June 8, 1879. SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE

> COMPANY. FIRE AND LIPE,

TNSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE Insurance in chins.

MEYER & Cy., Agente. Hongkong, June 2, 1879,

insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant In-

surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to gran Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia. NORTON & Co.,

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First, . A. D. 1720.

TIBE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows :-Marine Department,

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia, Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed. Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872. NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament,

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 GILMAN & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

MOLICIES granted at current rates on In accordance with the Company's Articles | English Mail's departure, and is a reof Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, | cord of each fortuight's current history are distributed annually to Contributorss of events in China and Japan, conwhether Shareholders or not, in proportion | tributed in original reports and collated to the nett amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried ports in those Countries. to Reserve Fund.

> J. BRADLER SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE,)

CAPITAL, -Two MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-

posals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton, Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 Reserve Fundupwards of £ 120,000 Annual Income £ 250,000

MHE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foocbow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

BOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG. GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of A China and Japan, and at Singapore,

Saigon and Penang. Risks accepted; and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports. NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FERS,

JAS, B. COUGETRIE. Becretary. Hongkons, November 1, 1371,

Actices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE. THE S. S. Glengyle having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goodswith the exception of Opium-are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be

obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before I o'clock To-DAY. Cargo remaining undelivered after the

9th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

Hongkong, July 2, 1879.

THE S. S. Venice having arrived from \_\_\_\_the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, July 4, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense:

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Ex Yangtső.

AME (in diamond) | Nos. 16/17, Or., 20ases T J ..... Flannel, from L'don. Ex Djemnah.

L (in diamond) | 415/21, 7 cases Mer'dise, H..... Order, from London. TJL 37 pkgs. Nuts, from Singapore, G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, July 3, 1879.

latimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Gregland Thina Mail. (The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL. Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

printed matter. TITHIS Mail Summary to compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published Marine Risks to all parts of the World. twice a month on the morning of the from the journals published at the various

> It contains Shipping news from Shanghal Hongkong, Canton, &co., and a complete Commercial Summary. Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage

> paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.) Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily

China Mail.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

No. J.-Vol. VII.

-OF THE-**BEAUEMOD** CONTAINS-

Legislation and Law in Ancient Chins. Jottings from the Book of Rites 福品. Chinese Running Band, The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung The Sadness of Separation or Li Sao. Historical rable of the High Officials Composing the Central and Provincial

Governments of China. Mr. Kingsmill and the Shi King. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence, Notes and Queries :-

Notes on the Language of the Formosan The Rainfall of Peking in connection with the Sunspot Theory. On some of the constellations in the Shi-king.

Ancient Vases. Anniversary of the Downfall of the Yuen. Crocodiles, Mourning Etiquette.

Sanskrit Characters. Zoology. Mongol Alphabets. The cod of the Hearth. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c. China Mail Office,

Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

The Land Tax.

WASHING BOOKS.

TYASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. -- Price, \$1 each. GRINA MAIN QUIST

(In English and Chinese.)

Intimations.

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FROM ENGLAND. THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

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AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

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LOG BOOKS, -

papers :-

WILLS;

Chika Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Olub).

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA

N. B. DENNYS, PH.D. I HE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in London, Continental and Eastern

Dr. Dennys has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore-Times. A very important addition to Folklore literature-Athenœum.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology -Pall Mall Budget. A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes—Graphic.

A very amusing and very instructive book-Spectator. Adds useful testimony to curious information-Ill. London News.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher-British Quarterly Review. We are indebted to Dr. Dennys for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions-John Bull.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent sui generis-Globe. An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant-Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Dennya's book shews us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be vellow or white-London Quarterly Review. We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting

subject-Printing Times. Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions-London and China Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology-(Shanghai) Celestial Empire

Dr. Dennys has contributed not a little

to exhibit the inner life and mode of

thought of the Chinese people-North China Herald. Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale-Hongkong Daily Press. The book is one for the general reader : thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end-China Mail.

A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume-Shanghai Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter-Japan Mall. Pleasantly written and instructive-

Straits Times. We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory -New York Nation.

Representative of the interest and im-

portance of the study of folklore-London We may thank Mr. Dennys for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane-New York Evening Post. Dr. Dennys appears to have dons his

Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée il recuellir des materiaux importants-La République française (Parla). Il volume del signor Dennys è di quelli

work with great thoroughness Australa-

che non si leggono, ma si divorano-Revista di Roma. Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore-Dublin | ments. University Magazine. For Sale by Messrs, Lame, CRAWFORD

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [lwllap79]

SAILO S' HOME

& Co.

A NY Cast-off Chorning, Books, or

PAREES will be thankfully received at the Sallor's Home, West Point, Hongkong, July 25, 1878,

intimations.

NOTICE.

HE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Text Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877. CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. Leong Yook Onun, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM. Lesses of the Hongkong Chinese Mail. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

(1) WO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount. and contracts for more favourable terms

can be made. Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent, When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874. THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The fol-

lowing are some of its Agents;-Macao. - Man Chuen Shop. Canton. -Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Rwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai

Heung Shop, Sin Choong, Honam, Swatow. - Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong. Amoy. - Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kels

Boochow. -Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Boochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs. Shanghai. - Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Marie time Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hot, Messra Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;

and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop. Ningpo. -- Mr Sung Min Unes, Maritime Hankow .- Yee Hing Hong. Chefoo. - Yee Shun Hong.

Japan. -Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Utlice, Yokohama Saigon, - Wohang Hong. Singapore. Ting Kee Hong; Kwong FOOE Sang Hong. Penang. -- Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta -- Mow Sing Company. San Francisco. - Kwong Foung Tal Hong. The above are some of the Agencies, others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Feking Gazettes, to streatate the Chance Must in the interior of

Hougkong, March 10, 1874.

Chair and hoat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIR, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Half hour, .... 10 cts. | Hour, ...... 20 cts. Three hours,... 50 cts. Six hours,.... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6),. ... One Dollar, Licensed Bearers (each).

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Hour, Half day, ...

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE. BOATS. 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 picula, per Day, 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 800 piculs, per Load, ... 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600. picula, per Day,

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 picula, per Load, 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 pionis, per Day, 8rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 picula, per Load, Brd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800

piculs, Hail Day, or Pullaway Boats, per Day, One Hour, Half-an-Hour,

Nothing in this Scale provents private agree-That for the Street Coolies is as fold

STREET COOLIES. Beals of Hirs for Street Goolies. One Dey

Half Day, .... 90 One Hour, ...... Helf Honymerer sesery sessassing Nothing in the above Scale is to affect prin

intimations.

DIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

The Iblang-Iblang, Jockey Club, and other

perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide

celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,

Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice

and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,

Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,

Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for

the Teeth, Aromatic (Izonizer, a Natural

Air Purifier, &c, Sold by ali Perfumers

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY

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London,

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Intimations.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE

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CHILDREN AND INFANTS

IN WARM CLIMATES.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout

AND FOR REGULAR USE

-and STEPHANOTIS; GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS-LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA, Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond-street, London.\_ The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK \_ .. A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

LOZENGES KEATING'S COUGHS, ASTHM 1,

24may79

BRONCHITIS, ACCUMULA-ION OF PHLEGM. Composed of the purest articles. Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. I heir beneficial effect is apoody and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY. July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London. Fir, -Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years' experience, J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service. Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results. W. B. G-, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words, "Keating's Cough Lozenges" engraven on the Government

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most kong, where it has been set on foot as in agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OF THREAD Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children .- SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHE-

MISTS. Proprietor, TOOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

5ap79

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



Mr. Andrew Wind, NEWS AGENT, &O.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

> PRICE \$6. THE TREATY PORTS

China and Japan, A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF

THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME. CUM- FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,

AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL. 8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNYS, and CHAS, KING. COMPILED AND FDITED BY N. B.

DENNYS, Ph.D. LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

Hongkong: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather balf bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monu-MENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these parthe TRADE of each open Port, compiled from community, amongst whom also are ticulars are added summaries and statistics of official returns, together with statements found the guarantors and securespecting Coinage, Currency, and Ex-CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on Domestic Markets and Mode

of living. In addition to furnishing similar partioulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong tisers are therefore unusually great contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events it to their interest to avail themself which occupied public attention between them. 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important Obdinances, the progressive and anti-obstructive in Arrival and Departure of Eminent in almost limitless. It on the one RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable commands Chinese belief and in PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, while on the other deserves ever FIRES and Criminal TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

various steam companies' lines. It also News and Advertisements. includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon above may be sent to China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a resdy means of rejouence to the seader.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

Intimations.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly

modified in certain details. THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, do., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such

extra matter. The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents

in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History-Literature, Mythology, Manners and Cus, toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number, Original contributions in Chinese, Latina French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two easays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Leview. Address China Review, Hongkong. - Northern

Christian Advocate (U.S.) Trubucr's Oriental Record contains the tollowing notice of the China Review :- This Is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongsome respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. Thepresent publication, judging by the number new before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing- of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of informstion, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body. among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. I a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by th Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellen summary is presented of the chronologics problems and arguments involved in cor nexion with this important work. Som translations from Chinese novels and play are marked by both accuracy and freshner of style; and an account of the career

the Chinese poet statesman of the elevent

century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowr

is not only historically valuable, but is all

distinguished by its literary grace. Besi-

notices of new books relating to China at

the East, which will be a useful feature

the Review, if carried out with punctuali

and detail, we are glad to notice th

"Notes" and "Queries" are destined

find a place in its pages also. It is to

hoped that this opening for contribution

on Chinese subjects may evoke a simil

degree of literary zeal to that which

displayed during the lifetime of its pre-

cessor in the field, and that the China Rev

may receive the support necessary to ins

its continuance. The publication is inte

ed to appear every two months, and

form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued of day. The subscription is fixed at Dollars per annum delivered in H. kong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents

cluding postage to Coast ports. is the first Chinese Newspaper issued under purely native direction. department is conducted Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience competence have already been most demonstrated. The chief support of paper is of course derived from the n

legal footing. The projectors, basing their catif upon the most reliable information the various Ports in China and Jap from Australia, California, Singa Penang, Saigon, and other places frequ

by the Chineso, - consider them justified in guaranteeing an ult circulation of between 3,000 and copies. The advantages offered to the fereign community generally wil The field open to a paper of this de

tion-conducted by native efforts that can be given to it by fore Like English journals it contains Edil The appendix contains full tables of the with Local, Shipping, and Comi Subscription orders for either

GEO. MURRAY B

China Mai Qf



liens, Paris. 31my79 "HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.13

> OAKEY'S SERBRESSLY FOR THE PATERY KNIFE. MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF KNIPE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY

WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIAST POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. FACH; AND TINE, 学OAKEYS:《

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Colonial Newspapers received at the office. are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisors and the Public.

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THE GREATEST TIMES

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be

most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies of the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human mes wiz:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoza, and cholera.

Ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to fure alike, deep and superficial ailments. These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilises world, with directions for use in almost every language. They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Hollowsy, 533, Oxford Street, London. Bewere of counterfelts that may emanate from the

20ap76

CHAPTER !

THE CHINESE MAIL.

ROM and after the Chinese New Year's

day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of THI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscripe tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable inedium for advertisers

The Conductors guarantes an eventual Sirculation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of Ohina and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Celcutta, San Franpisco and Australia.

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY THE WEAR MADE STRONG,

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT. Prepared from the finest Kentlsh Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any

misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating DIRECTIONS. - A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer. Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,

East Margate. Local Agents : Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong. 4jan79

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE (Ex Army Med. Staff) IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE. CAUTION, - Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's, -See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned

against using any other than DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION. This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, NATURAL SUIZNOE IN CHINA. By Dr. and stimulates healthy action of the secrethose unpleasant results attending the use BUDDHISM, Its HISTORY, THEORY AND of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most exten-

sively. CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable

remedly ever discovered. UHLURODYNE is the best remedy known for coughe, consumption, bronchitis, asthma. CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases-

diphtheria, fever, croup, ague. CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoes, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery. CHLORODYNE effectually outs short all

attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms. CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitia, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS. The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne,-

See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864. From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :- "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia. Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other

remedies had failed." Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIB BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,

the patient recovered. Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, ... So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we PRIZE cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmacoutical Journal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered. OAUTION .- None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browns" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Solo Manufacturer-

J. T. DAVENPORT, 88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s, 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and Ho.

Hong Lists.

Circular, large sheet. AMENDED HONG LIST. in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Heuses in the Jolony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.10 per dozen At the "Obine Mell" Offeri

EMULSION MEDICINAL MOORES ASTHMA

FOOD IN CONSUMPTION WASTING DISEASES IMPROVES THE APPETITE,

and Increases Strength

BUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL NURSERIES. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, The HIGHEST -AMOUNT of

BRONCHITIS, &o. IN DIGARETTES, DIGARS, AND PASTILLES, NOURISHMENT in the MOST CONVENIENT FORM.

FOR INHALATION. Boxes Ss. to 18s. Preparation of the Plant for Smoking. In Tins 2s. 6d. to 18s.

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MARK.

Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 5s. In Tips 15., 26., 5s. and 10s. 143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

AND PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

Lea Hirmin

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14de78

INDIGESTION.

TRADE



CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." " Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 46 years. Sold in Bottles at 18. 11d., 28. 9d., and 118. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION. Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,

And by Special Appointments, to THE H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUBSIA,

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN, AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES. MEDALS-LONDON, DUBLIN, &

BENSON'S CLOCKS-for Churches, Turrets, Gold Jewellear, of the richest BENBON'S WATCHES, of every Description, or Public Buildings, Dining or and most exquisite designs, with suitable for all climates, from £2 Drawing Room, Library, Carri- Monograms, Crests, and Devices, to 200 guineas. Chronographs, petual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c. signs by the most accomplished Chronometers, Keyless Levers, ARTISTIC EXGLISH CLOCKS, Artists in the Precious Metals; Presentation, Repeaters, Railway decorated with Wedgwood and Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces Guards', Soldiers', and Work- any style of furniture; also as bijouteris as supplied to Memmen's Watches of Extra Strength. novelties for Presents. Made bers of the Court, and other

solely by Benson. From £5 5s. Distinguished Personages. Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogues of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, bilver, and Blectro-place, which are gent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufactory, Ludgate Hill. in the world. BERSON'S PAMPRISTS ON TURBET CLOUKS, WATCHES, CLOUKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

> Steam Factory and City Show Rooms-LUDGATE West-End Establishment-

CLD BOND STREET. Established 1749.

#### To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI. The Steamship "YANGTSZE," E. Schultze, Master, will be despatched for the above

Ports TO-MORR . W, the 6th Instant, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, July 5, 1879.

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI. The Steamship "HAILOONG,"

Captain Anbort, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 8th Instant, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, July 5, 1879.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship

" DOUGLAS," Capt. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 8th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Hongkong, July 5, 1879.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "MENMUIR" will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY Next, the 9th Instant,

st 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, July ö, 1879.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYD-NEY-AND MELBOURNE. (Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers

for New Zealand.) The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer

will be despatched as above on SATUNDAY, the 12th lost;, at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, July 5, 1879,

FOR AMOY. The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Capt. Cullen, shortly due, will have quick despatch for

the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, July 5, 1879.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

STANLEY, who is now in Hongkong, where he | CHINESE. will remain about Two WEERS, will give Lessons in Billiards, and is open to give barkentine, 592, A. Healy, Bangkok June Private Entertainments. For Terms, apply 28, General.—CHINISE. at the Honorong Hotel.

Hongkong, July 5, 1879.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

FINDER Section 55 of the ARTICLES of Association, the General Agents with the approval of the Consulting Committee have DECLARED an INTERIM Bonus and DIVIDEND, of 25 % on Contributions and \$262 per Share, respectively, on account of the year 1878.

Warrants will be issued on TUESDAY, the 8th Instant. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents. Hongkong, July 5, 1879.

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANT.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOROHAMA; AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CHINA will be despatched for Ban Francisco. vie Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 17th Instant, at 8 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Porte, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and

sonnecting Steamers. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE, A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER UKNT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND Light winds and fine weather to Lamocke, DONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMIS-

MOIS, Freight will be received on beard until p.m., the 16th Instant. Parcel Paskages ports: Light variable winds and fine weawill be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Prokages should be toanked to address in full; value of same besimper a

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland mosa Channel, and arrived in Affroy on the Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Scaled Envelopes, addressed to the and U. S. despatch boat Banger. Left the THES Polyector of Oustoins at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the

Company, Mo. 9, Prays Central. RUSSELL & Co. Agents. Elisbors, July 6, 1879,

## To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

NINTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 9th July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WED. NESDAY, the 16th July.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th July, inclusive. By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Liquidators. Shanghai, July 1, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the tollowing Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

VIGILANT, American ship, Capt. John C. Ross. -P. & O. S. N. Co.

G. C. TRUFANT, British ship, Captain G. Thomas. - Messageries Maritimes. MONTE ROZA, American ship, Capt. C. O. Carter,-Borneo Co., Ld.

CELIA, British 3-m. schooner, Captain Drew. - Douglas, Lapraik & Co. Montiana, German schooner, Captain Schnieders.—Siemssen & Co.

CANDACE, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. Candler, -Chinese,

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 4, Ningpo, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Shanghaf July 1, General.-Siems. July 5, H.M.S. Lapwing, Comr. W. G. Scott, Yokohama June 25. July 5, Celia, British B.m. schooner, 326, Drew, Keelung June 19, Coal .-DOUGLAS LAPBAIK & Co.

July 5, H. Upmann, German barque, 426, H. G. Weber, Ningpo May 30, Gen. eral. - CAPTAIN. July 5, Mangrethe, German barque, 857,

Thufen, Bangkok June 12, Rice, WIELER July 5, Montiara, German schooner, 78, 1912 G. Schnieders, Yalnit June 5, Ballast,-

SIEMSSEN & Co. July 5, Hailoong, British steamer, 274, J. C. Abbot, Talwanfoo July 2, Amoy 3, Correspondence cannot be Registered after and Swatow 4, General.-Douglas La-PRAIR & Co.

July 5, Ava, French steamer, 2125, Rolland, Shanghai July 2, Mails and General. - MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. July 5, Japan, British steamer, 1856, T. Correspondence for Southern and Western

S. Gardner, Calcutta June 19, Penang 26, and Singapore 27, General. - David Sassoon, Sons & Co. July 5, Atalanta, German steamer, 782, Petersen, Haiphong July 1, and Holhow 4,

General. -- MEYER & Co. July 5, Candace, British 8-m. schooner, 263, Candler, Saigon June 25, General.

July 5, William Phillips, American

## DEPARTURES.

July 5, Abbie N. Franklin, for Canton. Charite, for Whampoa.

H. M.S. Sheldrake, for Hollow. Fuyew, for Canton. 5, Ningpo, for Canton,

5, Havai Yuen, for Shanghal. 5, Hindostan, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta. 5, Diamante, for Manila

CLEARED.

Pallas, for Guam. San Francisco, for Foochow. Three Brothers, for Quinhon. Pi Des Ma Dee, for Bangkok. Charon Wattana, for Bangkok, Yangtsze, for Ningpo and Shanghai. Douglas, for Coast Ports. Me-li, for Hoihow and Halphong. Ta Lee, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. Per Ava, from Shanghai ! for Hongkong, Messrs Blondel, T. Rankin, P. Refferty, P. Brien, and 10 Chinese; for Salgon, Mr Jean Marie Messager ; for Galle, Rev. Mr P. Debosck ; for Marseilles, Mr A. Schroers, Mr and Mrs Johnson, Mesers John W. Galbraith, and O. Poulsen.

Per Japan, from Calcutta, de, Mrs Gardner, Mr Chauce, and 257 Chiness. Per Atalanta, from Halphong, Mr Mar y i from Holhow, Mr Herton, and 75

Per Ningpo, from Shanghai, 457 Chinese, Per William Phillips, from Bangkok, 2

DEPARTED. Per Hindortan, for Singapore, &c , Mrs Panieza, Mr H. Livingston, and 280 Chi-

Per Diamante, for Manila, Sir Chas. W. Wolesey, Bart. Per Hwai Yuen, for Shanghai, 84 Chi-

SHIPPING-REPORTS.

The British steamer Ningpd reports ! from thence variable winds and thick with heavy rain. The British S masted schooner Cella re-

ther throughout. The British steamer Halloong reports : Left Talwantoo July 2nd, experienced light variable airs and heavy rain crossing For- BAROME 3rd. In Amoy: S. S. Breconshire, Toucer, same day for Swatow, had moderate N.E. breeze and rain, arrived on the 4th. In Swatow 18. 8. Namod and Bibalow. Left the same day, encountered a fresh brees. from S.S.W. with high sea and os:salunal aqualla from themse to port, H.M.S. Lily 1747 estelled in Amor on the Bid.

#### SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German barque H. Upmann reports: On the 27th of June, spoke the German barque L K.R.T. from Swann River to Shanghai, 42 days out, in lat. 23.37 N. long. 118.12 E.

The German schooner Montiara reports : Fine weather throughout till to Ballingtong Straits, thence equally and yesterday heavy weather and high sea.

The German steamer Atalanta reports: Left Halphong July 1st at 10 s.m., arrived at Hoihow on the 3rd at 3.25 p.m., left Holhow on the 4th at 2 a.m., and arrived at Hongkong on the 5th at 5.30 p.m. Had light Southerly winds and calms with fine weather throughout; inside Ladrone Islands very squally.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:-

For NINGPO & SHANGHAL. Per Yangteze, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the

For HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG, (with First Sunday in each month at 11 a, m, Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).-Per Me-li, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 6th

For AMOY, TATWAN, AND TAMSUI .-Per Hailoong, at 9.80 a.m., on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW,-Per Douglas, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., instead of as previously-notified.

For . BRISBANK, SYDNEY, BOURNE, NEW ZEALAND, &c .-Per Menmuir, at 1.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 9th inst. Private ship rate.

MAILS BY THE FREEOR PACKET,-The French Contract Packet Ava, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th July, with Mails to through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Naples; to Salgon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (vià Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET .-The Australian Contract Packet Somerset, will be despatched from Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, with Mails for Singapore, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fijl, and Mel-

4.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 4 30 p.m. Supplementary mail on board with 18 cents late fee till time of departure.

Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it better to send it via Galle,

Hongkong, July 5, 1879. july12

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET .-The British Contract Packet Khedive, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 15th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt,

Malta, and Gibraltar. N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

### Quotations.

Hongkong, July 5, 1879.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash....\$540 New Benaves, cash, 5021 New Malwa, credit, 730 Allowance Taels, 16 Old Malwa, credit, 735 Allowance Taels, 16

Exchange	e.	
Bank, Wire,	- 68.6.	3/94
,, Demand,	***	3/101
,, 30 days sight,		3/104
4 months' sight.	***	8 10
Credita, 4	***	8/107
Documentary, 4 months'	sight	. 3/11
India, Wire,	144	2291
demand	444	230
Shanghai, demand,	***	741
80 days' sight,	***	75
Gold Leaf, 991 fine		26/10
Sovereigns,	***	5.18
Pro to the second secon		4 45 50

Shares

Hongkong Bank, 59 % pre:p. Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,800 China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,500 North China Inc. Co., Tis. 1,250 ex div. Yangisze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 780 Chinese Insurance Co., \$290 H.K. Fire ins. Co., \$740 China Fire Ins. Co., \$175 H.K. & W. Dock Co., 5 % prem. H.K. C. & M. S .- boat Co., \$10 dis. Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tla. 13 China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 95, ex div. Hongkong Gas Co., \$70 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65 . China Sugar Refining Co., \$140 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal of 1877,

### Temperature.

Taken at Mesers Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.) Honemone, July 5, 1879.

Do.	1 P.E.		29.88 29.88
Do.	4 P.M.		3.6
Do.	ER-9 A.M.	160 160	84
Do.	1 P.M.	660 619 660 040	84
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Do. 45	U3	4 11 11	549
Do M			54
WAY BIT	12 LD 172	picht	<b>F</b> ()

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

Shipping.

10 a.m. - Yangteze leaves for Ningpo, &c. RELIGIOUS SERVICES:-

S. John's CATHEDRAL - The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 5. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month. Wednesday, at 5.30 P.M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service. - Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month. Union Church.-Morning Service, at

11 A.M., Afternoon, 6 P.M.-Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month, -Rev. Dr. Chalmers. ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S OHUBOH. - Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 P.M., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.

force (under Crealock, Newdigate and Morning Prayer and Communion on the Wood) must have perfected communica-ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.-Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer :- Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 8

munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month. BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE. -Service the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road. In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

### General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 8 :-10 a.m. - Hailoong leaves for Amoy, &c. Noon. - Tenders for laying Water Pipes,

&c., received at Naval Store Keeper's Noon,-French Mail leaves for Ports o Call and Europe. Noon. - Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.

WEDNESDAY, July 9 :-2 p.m. -Menmuir leaves for Brisbane, &c. Goods per Glengyle undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, July 11:-2 p.m. -Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr J. G. Smith's residence, No. 3, Blue; Building, Fraya East.

SATURDAY, July 12:-5 p.m. - Somerset leaves for Singapore, &c. TUESDAY, July 15;-

Colwun leaves for San Francisco. Noon.-English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe. THURSDAY, July 17:-

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Established A.D. 1841.

FAMILY & DISPENSING OREMISTS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 1MPORTERS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMBRICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarssparilla

Water, and other Acrated Waters. The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commence ! at 8.10 p.m.

# THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

THERE is one point in Mr Hennessy's Tokio address, which will no doubt be and prudently dealt with, carefully noted by those concerned. Although the distinguished speaker asserted that it was his duty to advance the trade of Hongkong, he plainly asks the Japanese merchants why they do not enter the field as competitors against the Chiness merchants of this Colony! Again, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce is invited to try and attract as much as it can of the trade from Borneo and the Straits Settlements (including possibly Labuan), because Japan produces the Bun is a thousand miles nearer China than the British Colonies in the south. As a leading representative of the British Colonial Office, it is probable that such advice is not exactly of a description that will tend either to extend B. itishinfluence or give unqualified pleasure to the Eng. lish Government. The mercantile interests of the Straits, Bornso, and Labuan ought to be highly gratified with the The Australian Mails (via Torses Straits), may laudable efforts thus made to extend English trade in these regions. There is only one consideration which materially modifies the feeling of regret at such an unaccountable proceeding; and that is, paired. Communication was stopped for that the Chinese as a people are so im- 18 hours, measurably superior to the Japanese in business capacity that they need not fear the competition suggested by their friend

THE last telegram from the Cape, dated 10th June, is not at all clear, even when one looks into the new scheme of invasion of Zululand. It may be remembered that the invading army was divided into bad weather prevented it. two divisons and a flying column. The First Division under General Creslock, We leafn from the agents (Messrs Gibb Dostor ordered him home, and he went having for its base Fort Pearson (near Treatment and the Tugels mouth), was to match north. Intelligation & Co.) that the B. S. Somerest away he used to eat and smoke opium. ward, keeping the low country near the left Singapore for this port to-day. She Dr. Wharry stated, that the deceased was

and supporter,

Ulundi (Cetewayo's head quarters), and entrenching each position as it advanced. In a letter on this subject, the Daily News correspondent states that General Crealock would scarcely commit himself beyond the Umlatoosi River, which about five miles north of Ekowe and about half-way to Ulundi. On banks of this river, Crealock was supposed, under the new scheme, to await intelligence of a corresponding advance of the Second Division from a westerly direction towards the same central point (Ulundi). Well, some twenty-five or thirty miles northward of the Umlatoosi River, in Crealock's line of march, runs the White Umvolosi River; and Ulundi (Cetewayo's capital) is only four or five miles north of the latter river. If, therefore, there is not some mistake about the last telegram, "that General Crealock was to cross the Umvolozi immediately,"

then the three columns of the invading

tions, and Cetywayo's head quarters must have been within their immediate reach. This Second Division, under General Newdigate, which as stated was advancing from a westerly direction upon the same P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Com- point, was arranged to first coalesce with Colonel Wood's flying column about halfway between Rorke's Drift and Ulundi. and then follow the White Umvolozi eastward to the capital. Of these intended movements we have heard that "the British troops crossed the Buffale," or western boundary of Zululand, on the 1st June, and was to continue the advance on the 2nd; while by last advices (10th June) General Newdigate had advanced as far as the Selefe River, whatever that may mean. It is, however, passing strange that no mention has been made of the junction of this force with Colonel Wood's flying column. And indeed the present state of our information concerning the Zulu war clearly shows that the telegrams are being supplied to us by some one who knows nothing of the subject whatever. This is to be regretted, as, if the war, according to Sir Stafford Northcote's statement, is to be closed before the prorogation of Parliament, something definite ought now to be reaching us concerning its more de-

cisive operations,

REUTER's intimation that Ismail Pashs (the ex-Khedive) and his second and third sons, Princes Hussein and Hassan, have left Egypt and intend to reside in Naples for the present, is of some importance. Whatever trouble might have been given by the once powerful ruler of Egypt, owing to discontent or chagrin, is thus quietly done away with; and THE two local Fire Insurance offices have until the changes necessary to place the affairs of Egypt upon a satisfactory basis have been completed, the restless spendthrift will be permitted peaceably to take ed ruler is thus sojourning, in compliance with the request of the Great Powers, he may ponder with profit on the improved condition of affairs consequent upon the active interest now taken by the Powers in the things of the kingdom which he has lately misgoverned. If Ismail has to thank England and France for the loss of his regal position, he has also to remember that the Powers manage these things much better than his countrymen would have done. more than probable that the house of Ismail I. (and his household is not a small one) would have been swept from the face of the earth, had this little re-arrangement of affairs been carried out by tion. Here there is no bloodshed, strangulation, no poisoning-merely a change of ruler, and a genial change of air for the ex-ruler; and no excitement or trouble of any kind. The bankrupt the various European Courts, while his them away. assets and liabilities are being ascertained

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. [SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.) London, 2nd July, 1876, In compliance with the request of the

Great Powers, Ismail Pasha, Princes Hussein and Hassan, his 2nd and 3rd sons, have left and he also won four games running at same articles, and the land of the Rising Egypt and intend to reside in Naples for the

### LOCAL AND GENERAL

The next American Main may be expected here to-morrow (Sunday) by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer China. The next FRENCE MAIL may be expected here

on Wednesday, the 9th fast,, by the steamer

be expected here about the 11th or 12th instant, by the E. and A. steamer Somerest. The Saigon-Singapore Cable has been

The departure of the P. M. S. S. Ching for Yokohama and Sau Francisco has been postponed tintil the 17th instant.

A HANDICAF rifle match was to have come off at Kowloong, amongst the members of

south adjugates with country towards brings up the reguler Torres Girelis mall, | sattorally smeets of there were no ma

THE evening bef re last, when the heavy rainfall was experienced here, no less then 21 inches were registered.

WE are informed by the Agent of the Measagerles Maritimes that the Co.'s steamer Amazone left Salgon for this port at 1 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

THE next P. & O. Mail steamer from England—the Kaiser-i-Hind—is said to have left Singapore for this port yesterday (Friday). No news, however, has yet been received by the Company's agent.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of Imperial Maritime Customs' Medical Report, for the half year, ending 31st March 1879, the contents of which are sufficiently interesting to bear quotation and justify reference at a future time, when we have more space at our disposal than now.

A NINTH return of Tls. 2 per share to shareholders in the S. S. N. Co. is advertised as payable by the agents (Messrs Russell & Co.) on and after the 16th instant.

An interim bonus of 25 per cent. en contributions, and \$262 per share, have been declared, on account of 1878, by the General Agents of the Canton Insurance Office. Warrants will be issued on 8th instant.

Ox reading the various comments on Mr Hennessy's speech, especially those in our issue of the 3rd instant, the simple conclusion which appears to have been arrived at by the majority of our readers-and expressed by a facetious friend and "poeck" -is that :

If our Governor Hennessy when in Japan Quotes statistics and figures that " aint worth a

No wonder he's reckoned a wonderful man; We hear that Captain Clarke, of the

schooner Wrecker, lately lost his life under very peculiar circumstances. The Wrecker, it appears, is engaged on the salving operations at the str. Japan, and Mr Clarke had gone down in his diving dress to the wreck. He is said to have come up all right, gone down a second time with equal success, and having descended a third time he was pulled up quite dead. It is only a week or two since deceased gave evidence at the inquest on the body of Mr Riddell, his former chief mate.

imported by the Glengyle a new fire-engine which will form an important addition to their machinery. It is from Shand and holiday in the lovely bay of Naples. Mason's, the well-known firm, and is beauty. While the august bankrupt and dethron- fully finished. To-day the first trial of her was made, and everything was very satisfactory. Mr Alford and Mr Hughes were present. Two lengths of hose were used and two nozzies, and the water was sent as high as the head of Douglas Lapraik and Co.'s flagstaff. The engine has a larger cylinder and a larger suction than the present one.

Macao has been recently the scene of a riotous disturbance of no slight nature. On the 24th instant, we read in our morning contemporary, a fight between several workmen engaged at a tobacco manufactory there resulted in the death of one of them and the wounding of several. Forty conthe native supporters of an opposing fac- stables who were sent from the Central Police Station met with such resistance that only a few men were apprehended, and all of them were wounded. Next day the mob attacked the Chinese Hospital to which no doubt enjoys the fullest protection of these men had been removed, and carried

> WE are glad to notice the arrival yesterday of Mr S. W. Stanley, the eminent billiard player, who returns from Shanghai to give us the short season he promised us, when herelast, on his way from Singapore to Shange hal. At the latter place as we have already stated there was a match for \$250 aside, which Mr Shorter won; on the second occasion, however, in a game of 500 up at English billiards, Mr Stanley won by 19 points; pyramids, being winner of the match for the best in seven games. When Shorter was within a hairsbreadth of the 500, Stanley went is and made all unfinished break of over 100 which won him the game. Mr Stanley will give, we hope, some exhibition matches here. An advertisement from him appears in another column.

Ax Inquest was held at the Government Civil Rospital, this afternoon on the body of a Chinese male adult named Tse Akat, a coolie employed on board of H. M. S. Meanes, who died at 4.80 a.m., at the Prays in a servant's quarters. Too Ayoung, a coolie, stated, that deceased had been sick for over six months of co sumption and took opium pilis | that he was an opium smoker but was too sick to smoke. Cheung Afuk, stated, that he had known the decessed for three or four months; he was cook on the Hongkong Voluntrers, to day, but the Board of the Meanes | he had been ill for two or three months; and had been spit-

of violence; he opened the body and found the lungs in an advanced state of disease, the right one being almost useless; there was a small quantity of brownish semi fluid matter in the stomach in which he believed there was a trace of opium; the reaction to the tests was so slight that he could not however say positively that it was opium. Verdict " death from natural causes." The jury comprised A. A. H. Botelho, L. M. Baptista, F. H. de Azevedo.

At the Tung Wah Hospital the same jary sat on the body of Chui Tung Tsai (26), a coolie employed at Mong Kok Tsai, who was accidentally killed by the falling of a large piece of camphor wood, about a picul weight, which he was carrying; being tripped by a stone he fell forwards on his side, his head struck a stone, and the Bpit. wood he had been carrying fell on his head. Blood was flowing from several wounds in his head. Deceased was taken to Hospital and died shortly after he arrived there from Verdict "accidental injuries received. death."

MR MOUTRIE, who was injured by the explosion at Shanghai on the occasion of the torch-light procession of the Fire Brigade when General Grant was there, is, according to advices received to-day, failing fast. The doctors state that there is no hope for him. He has a large abscess in his back, and the wound instead of healing is eating away and leaving the question of his finally succumbing only a matter of time-only a week or two, a letter says which we have The case is a very sad one. There has been an official enquiry into the matter, held, for what reason we are unable to say, in private, and the finding is that the cause of the explosion was the improper mixing of the ingredients of a composition which properly mixed would have been harmless. It is said that the explosion was directly caused by the grating of the spoon on the bottom of the nearly empty tin. The whole affair is remarkably sad, and no one can but pity the young man thus suddenly out off when he was only on the threshold of life.

DICKENS'S " Dictionary of London, 1879 an Unconventional Handbook," is one of the most remarkable little books that has ever appeared about the great metroprolia; and any one who shall master its miscellaneous contents may well claim to rank with Sam Weller in that "his knowledge of London was extensive and peculiar." Beginning with a succinct explanation of the tornoula Al, and ending with a short description of the Zoological Garden, this little work of about 300 closely-printed pages contains more really useful information about the great city than could be thought possible in so small a space. Upon every subject imaginable the reader will find in a condensed notice; while upon points generally dealt with by Bradshaw and others, an immense amount of valuable tables will be found into which Cabs, omnibuses and tramways are all noted, and mapped out; postal districts are shown by diagrams; baths, churches, charities (which cover 14 pages), building and benefit societies, hospitals and hotels and public companies, humane society stations and police districts, law courts inns and libraries, fire brigade and military districts, artists, newspapers, halls and public institutions, philanthropic and political societies, clubs, railway stations and religious societies, restaurants, shoeblacks and steam-ferries, swimming baths, theatres and trade societies, work-houses and working-men's clubs, with many other subjects too numerous to mention, are given in this unconventional handbook. There is one feat can be hoped for. ture of the book, mentioned in the preface, the work necessarily involves the mention of names, "no payment has been received, or public as such." In this respect, therefore, the Dictionary of London is thoroughly unconventional, and does honour to the name of Charles Dickens, the great novelist's son.

A CHINESE junk from Singapore with a cargo of tree bark, when beating into Macao harbour, was boarded by a few Custom House officials, and ordered to steer to Ribeira Grande Customs station to pay the necessary duties. Arriving there the cargo was found to weigh more than the bill of lading showed and the Customs officials thereupon confiscated both cargo and hull. The master of the junk reported the case to the Macao Authorities, who sent the Harbour-Master to demand the release of the junk; on that demand not being attended to by the mandarin in charge he proceeded on board the junk with four water police constables and gave orders to proceed to Macao. The mandarin surrounded the junk in a minute with steam launches and war innks, and the Harbour-Master was suming the Governor the Telo was ordered alternative facility too the letters coming tain Bolton are expected to return in the to be ready for service; the Barra York from England.

given to get ready for the word to fire. But we have advices that the statements in the above account as to the Tojo having received orders to be ready and the garrison being strengthened, are totally without foundation. It is a pity, our correspondent says, that we had anything to do with the matter at all; because we are proved in the wrong, and our celestial friends are never slow to laugh at us when there is the slightest occasion.

A DECISION was arrived at on the 28th ultimo, by the Court of Enquiry sitting to investigate into the grounding of the S. S. Anchises, which we take over as follows from the Amoy Gazette :-

Finding :- let. - We find that the S. S. Anchies when leaving this Port in clarge of Mr Pilot Hauenstein, on the 30th Uctober, 1878, struck the ground off Kellett's

2nd.—We are of opinion that the pilot is much to blame, for, had he taken the proper channel round Kellett Spit Buoy, instead of the inside, the accident would not have

3rd.—We recommend that in future the Pilots should not be allowed to take vessels his card you should have made a plain and ins.de Kellett apit Buoy.

The report is signed by Captain W. C. Howard, Harbour Master; Capiain J. Farrow, Lin, Feng; Captain D. Barry, British that at heart he is Chinese. I have read barque Falcon; and Captain C. A. Hunde- his review of Gray's book over again, and wadt, German barque Marie.

Our contemporary also states that in bound to say that in my opinion he has consequence of the above finding. Harnour Master has suspended Hauenstein's certificate for one calendar

THE following is from the Mercury of the 1st July :-

The Enquiry into the loss of the Shunles has been held at Chefoo, and Captain Paynter's certificate has been returned to him. Full particulars are expected by the Appin. We have heard some details, but refrain say I with one clown, and answer "Ay from publishing them until receiving au- marry is't, the law of Saint Francis himthentic intelligence.

Japan Mail, that Governor Hennessy called penned the insolent and vulgar letter (signed on Sir Harry Parkes at the British Legation ["1850") in the Daily Press of the 13th within a few hours of his arrival in Japan, | instant, I would never raise my hand to my and that Sir Harry Parkes returned the head, except to hold-my nose as he went by. call after his return from the country some four days afterwards. The Governor of Hongkong left on an excursion to Yenoshi- scurity out of which they might otherwise ms and Hakone early on Monday last and have never emerged. The Laureate of is expected back in Yokohama this evening, Hongkong, "H. D. G.," whose vigorous

THE Hochi Shimbun says that Their Excellencies, the Ministers for Home Affairs, and Finance, were at the Foreign Office on the 18th instant, and had a consultation with the Minister of the latter office. This is rumoured to be in connection with the negotiations for circulating the Japanese silver currency generally in Hongkong. No doubt the Ministers are taking advantage of Mr Hennessy's presence to put the matter in proper shape.

troop-ships, the Euphrates, last voyage, of Messrs Sayle & Co., fell off the verandah profitable both will be ruined together. ministers. Our Government supervises our India. She entered the Canal at 5.40 in ing, without going at an unusual rate or in | the jury was, that the death was accidental, any way disturbing the banks. The average time of passage is over 30 hours, and as many as 50 is often taken. The whole disthe banks of the narrow channel, which Lot, and the curves and currents make it mand of Captain Holliday, accompanied his one may dip without losing his depth. Euphrates, the ship answers to every touch of her helm. She was the last troop-ship | teer Band playing the Dead March in front. of the season. Thirty-four passages, either homeward or outward, have been made by these transports since October, and each has carried an average of 1,600 men. Last year the canal proved of exceptional utility on the occasion of the passage of the Indian Contingent when Admiral Willoughby put 30 ships through without a sin le hitch in the transit. A great improvement is the administrations of Italian railways have very gradually being made in the Canal by the casing of the banks with stone. Nearly half the distance is completed. old trouble, the accumulation of silt at the Port Said entrance, continues, and the biggest steam dredger in the world, a perfeet mammoth in its dimensions, works day and night to keep the channel clear. Even this is only a temporizing measure; but as long as only £40,000 a year is assigned to the maintenance and improvement of the whole Canal, nothing better

which is specially commendable; although THE Jopan Mail understands that a reply has been received to the enquiries which were lately made from Yokohama, as to what | was the position she was in on Monday when | which it is clear, that, leaving his private ever will be received, directly or indirectly, steps the British Government proposed tak. the Appin arrived with Captain Bolton, for anything that appears in the body of ing for the conveyance of the English Mail will always be honestly put before the that the new P. & O. contract did not

provide for that service !to Macao, and this news reach. American route, that line affords us no on Saturday; and Mr Bell-Irving and Cap-

garrison was strengthened, and orders THE Shanghai Courier thus relieves his feelings :-

> The home papers up to the 16th May contain apparently no mention of the death of Garibaldi, and as the death of the General was reported to have taken place on the 9th May there can be no doubt now that Garibaldi is still alive, if in but very indifferent health. We ourselves saw the telegram announcing his death in the sydney Morning Herald, and from that newspaper is was copied into various Australian journals. The probability is that the special correspondent of the Herald heard a report of the General's death and telegraphed it as a fact. He must be greatly to blame, if this is the case, for neglecting to telegraph at once a denial of the report when he found it was untrue. So far as we have observed the London papers do not even mention a report of Garibaldi's death; indeed, they seem to be unusually silent in regard to the enfeebled patriot.

THE following paragraphs are from "Adversaria," in the Courier, (by "Argus"):-

"Achates," mon ami, you have not come gracefully out of that passage of arms with the linguistic "Sinensis." On receipt of simple apology and let the matter drop. Your adversary may, technically speaking, be a British subject, but all the world sees also his reply to your attack, and I am walked at least once round, and not less than twice through you. And yet I am neither a Chinaman myself, nor the mercenary supporter of an alien State.

So Captain Martin (I mean the pleasant, genial, reading, captain of the Ichang) has won his case, and is not to be compelled to find tiffin for his passengers. Consequently from the tiffin which daily takes place-and a very large place—in the saloon of that steamer, he is now entitled to exclude any but his own friends. "But is this law self," with the other.

I take off my hat, and the Chinese will have to bow, to the decision quoted in my We think it well to mention, says the last paragraph; but to the individual who Great poets, like great heroes, are summoned forth by great events from an obverses in honour of General Grant required my slight emendation of "battels" for for others. "battles," has now come to the front with four more pathetic stanzas on Garibaldi. will not quote the entire poem; but, like Confucius, I will give you one corner and expect you to deduce the other three:-

> And Garibaldi's dead! Italia's bravest son He lived just long enough to see The fruits of what he'd done.

If that is not "poeckry," I should like know what is.

under the charge of Admiral Willoughby, of their premises, and sustained such serious the agent in Egypt for the Government of injuries that he died at about 10 o'clock the regret on account of the English, and is the same night. A post mortem examination reason why we must blame them for being the morning and left it at 7.45 in the even- and inquest took place, when the finding of and caused by injuries sustained in his falling from the verandah of the house. Deceased had been a little over two years in | the sagacious view that it was necessary to sance is only 100 miles. The resistance of China, and was 22 years of age. Being plan lasting, though distant gain, without a member of the Shanghai Volunteers, regard to petty present gain, he grasped the only gives 72 ft. of deep water, is so great he was buried with military honours. that a rate of 54 knots is all that can be Nearly seventy Volunteers, under the comvery difficult navigation, unless, like the remains, which were conveyed on a gun carriage drawn by Volunteers; the Volun-

> THE Director-General of the Post Office India has received the following letter, dated Rome the 2nd April, from the Director-General of Posts, Italy:-In reply to your letter No. 10816, dated the 14th February 1879, I have the honor to inform you that already taken the necessary steps towards attaching sleeping compartments (waggons lit.) to the express trains conveying the Indian mails between Calais and Brindisi. This service will, for the present, be provisionary. The Railway Administrations will take definite steps when they have obtained the statistics of six months' trial.

THE latest news from the North, says the N. C. D. News June 30th, is confirmatory of the statements made by us that the steamer Shun Les, belonging to the China Coast Steam Navigation Company, is likely N.N.E., and during a gale which ensued she swung round with her head S.E. P. V. Grant. She lies on pointed rocks, and main hold and engine compartments are full The manner of putting the question seems commencing to break up. The guys had country. to have been unfortunate, since nothing been carried away from the smoke stack but a strongly urged request that the mail | which seemed ready to fall | the lower main | the reports of the Minister about the state sontract and subsidy should be continued | deck, forward of the boilers, was broken up; as heretofore would have been likely to the boilers and machinery were gradually ment and to the Government of Hongkong, elicit a different reply from the Home being forced from their positions by the and in the reports of missionaries, and other It may suit the P. & O. Company to make sea striking her broadside; and the saloons dountry, so that he found it difficult to dehaps more. When this happens the come Chedoo a Naval Court of Inquiry was to be compled a position certainly not to be des- of our finances, our commerce, and our munity will doubtless feel the necessity of held, composed of C. T. Gardner, Esq., pised, and so he determined to make a industries, and it is only natural for your sidence for the future, the house making more urgent appeals than the one H.M.'s Consul, the Navigating Lieutenant Journey thither, mainly in order to see with Excellency, interested as you are as the the former councillor of State, bell's already addressed to the British Postmaster of H.M.'s gunboat Egeria; Captain Brown his own just and impartial eyes the real Governor of one of England's most im-General; but foreseeing the certainty of of the British ship Walls Castle, with point of progress reached by the Empire of portant commercial Colonies, to distinguish Thow by whose authority he was ordering such infonvenience in the future, would it Paymaster W. H. W. Markham, of H.M.'s Japan, and thus possess the means of being and to discern the nature of these obsta-

THE "HOCHI SHINBUN" ON MR HENNESSY.

We give the following correct translation of what the Hochi Shinbun of the 10th June published concerning H. E. J. Pope Hennessy, on the occasion of the Governor's arrival in Japan, and are informed that it is a most reliable rendering of the original:--

Mr John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, arrived at Yokohama on the 7th instant, accompanied by his staff and family, by the English Mail steamer Belgie, and at once proceeded to Tokio with the Japanese officials who had gone to

Mr. have privately heard that our Government's treatment of this gentleman will not be careless, but he is not only an honoured guest of the Government, but also a precious guest of our nation. We must joyfully welcome his visit here. But unless we know what manner of man he is, and what are the objects of his visit here, we shall be unable to understand the reason why our distinguished guest is a distinguished guest, and have no means of knowing what is the appropriate reception to be given to him, and thus regarding him, it may be, as a mere ordinary traveller in search of what is ourious, or misled by the prejudicial remarks of foreigners, concerning him, fall into the danger of acting disrespectfully to him, and disloyally to our own country. A word on the subject is therefore required, and we will therefore state what we have been able to discover. We have no personal knowledge of the Commerce I have the honour to thank

gentleman, and cannot affirm with certainty what manner of man he is, but to judge invitation. And we beg to express our from the administrative achievements which obligations for the valuable remarks and he has performed in Barbadoes, a colony in the west of America and in Hongkokg, and from what is said by distinguished personages who have been in direct intercourse with him, he is a noble gentleman who has received a superior education, and a statesman especially well acquainted with law mediate neighbour of China, separated only and political economy. His treatment of by a narrow channel of sea, and its com Orientals during his residence in Hongkong | merce is, as Your Excellency remarked, of affords clear evidence that he is acquainted with the true principles of international re- kong occupies an important position, lations, and the broader laws of commerce. | geographically, and commercially, with re-Since he became Governor of Hongkong, he spect to the two Empires, and moreover, has brought about a great change in the is, so to speak, a gateway of commerce policy pursued previously, and has got rid also, between Japan, and Great Britain, of the partiality which was the common which latter country is the greatest nation fault of previous Governors, and their grasp- | engaged in Oriental commerce. We thereing shortsighted views. To judge from the fore would ask Your Excellency to closely previous policy of Englishmen connected observe the real position of commerce in with the east, they relied upon force to kick Japan. Japan has two neighbours, on the over the populations with whom they had to | East the United States of America, on the deal and tried to benefit themselves at the West, China; in the commerce with both expense of the natives, in a word they ad- these neighbours the balance of trade, as hered to the principle of profiting one side Your Excellency pointed out, is in our alone and of leaving not an atom of profit favour, but I regret to state the balance of

The consequences have been, that by reason of their only aiming at developing commercial intercourse, those with whom they have had relations have not increased their productive power one iota, but have on the contrary lost wealth and substance from year to year, from month to month; and far from mutual feeling gradually becoming closer and more friendly, a feeling of hostility has gradually increased, so that at This is what we have had frequently to so blinded by petty present gains as to be unable to think of great gains which would be lasting, though deferred.

Mr Hennessy saw all this, and adopting principle that mutual advantage is the only true advantage. This may be seen from a

single example.

Hongkong was formerly the quarters of the smuggling trade, it was most lamentable how Englishmen secured inordinate profits, while the Chinese suffered inordinate losses, but he firmly prohibited this, and addressing himself to the Government of Canton, exerted all his efforts to strictly prevent smuggling for the future. The previous Governor and Englishmen in general had never been willing to admit the Chinese to an equal footing with themselves, but Mr Hennessy broke through this unenlightened prejudice, and endeavoured in all things to extend equal treatment to them. One of the most unenlightened prejudices in Hongkong was, that Englishmen would not eat at the same table with Chinese. but the "expulsion of barbarians" party, are be belowed for his public virtues.

of things in our country to his own Governthe release of the junk. The HarbourMester, says the Daily Press, from which now 1 Quickly as our homeward males can we glean the above, deemed it prudent to now be delivered in London by the Pautah, arriving advised the Government of his own country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of suffer, and the country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if these impediments are removed, potentates of much larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if the said them is a larger of his country. It is also said that he had them; if the said them is a larger of his country is a larger of his country. It is also said that he had them is a larger of his cou to make our silver coin a current coin in the but especially British commerce and ship we doubt not, the change from Hongkong markets, but that before the matter was settled, the English Government | think that no time should now be lost, in King's palace

If Mr Hennessy be the sort of person, whom we have described and if the object of his visit be what we have stated, he s not a mere ordinary honorable guest, but a mediator who will make known the hitherto concealed degree of progress made by our country, and will advance our country's men ought to treat him with attention.

Though the writer in the "Gazette," who is a publicist most hostile to principles of fairness and an advocate to satiety of the one-sided gain principle, has welcomed his arrival with most discourteous language, that is a course most appropriate to an Englishman who is offended with Mr Hennessy's policy towards the Chinese at Hongkong, and need not excite our surprise. is only necessary that our countrymen should not allow themselves to be taken in by this too easily.

THE TOKIO CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE AND MR HENNESSY.

The following is the speech of the Chairman of the Tokic Chamber of Commerce, after that body had listened to

Governor's lecture :-On behalf of the Tokio Chamber of Your Excellency for complying with our suggestions Your Excellency has made with the object of promoting still more the commercial relations between Japan, Hongkong, and Southern China. With Your Excellency's permission, I beg to say a few words in reply. Our country is the imspecial interest and value to Japan. Hong. trade between Japan and other Foreign countries, in the aggregate, is seriously against Japan, and, notwithstanding the gradual progress and development of our industries, at present I cannot say our foreign commerce is as advantageous or profitable to the nation as it should be, and the revenue derived thereform does not materially benefit our finances, to the extent that revenue of the same kind does in other countries. This state of things conlast, while they are successful in exhausting | tinually causes the mercantile community the wealth and substance of those with of Japan the greatest concern. Your Ex whom they have to deal, the end will be cellency has rightly impressed upon us, THE fastest passage of the Suez Canal ever In Shanghai, the other evening, a young that their own commerce will be obstructed that we are ruled by a good and patriotic made was achieved by one of our great man named G. T. Schindler, in the employ and international relations no longer being Emperor, and most thoughtful and able the matter; and such service will entirely finances, encourages our industries and promotes, as far as it is in their power to do so, the commercial development of the country. In short, they endeavour to leave nothing undone to increase our welfare.

and I believe the time is not far distant

when we shall occupy a commercial posi-

tion, second to none in the East, if the

efforts of the Government are not thwarted.

If, however, the balance of trade continues

against us in the future, then, this time

will be almost indefinitely prolonged, not

only to the detriment of Japan, but to the

detriment of the true commercial interest

of foreign nations; still more if our Gov

ernment is hampered in securing that just

and rational incidence of taxation, and that

full measure of revenue, that we feel to be

essential for the country, and for facilitat-

ing internal transit by which the consumer

and foreign producer may be brought into

closer commercial contact. There is no

wealthy to supply its wants entirely from foreign markets, and also, no nation that can entirely supply its own wants independently of foreign markets, so com merce is nothing more than a barter of the | glad to see that the authorities are taking products of each nation; so it is in Japan, every possible precaution to prevent the and undoubtedly Your Excellency is wise disease reaching Yokohama. Mr Hennessy at once broke through this enough to comprehend this, far better than unenlightened prejudice. This seems a we can. Your Excellency acknowledged chartered by an American and is to sail trifling matter, and yet is not so, and it is to being selfish in your desire to do the shortly for Russia. As far as we can recolsufficient to show the spirit in which he best you could for British commerce, and lect, this is the first instance on record of a treats the Chinese. In consequence of such if Your Excellency sincerely wishes to Japanese vessel being chartered by foreignincidents the obstinate hostility which exist. promote the real interests of the great ers, and is an indication of the steady aded between the Chinese and the English has | manufacturing and shipping industries of | vances being made by the Japanese in comgradually given way, and the Chinese have England, then, you must recognize the mercial pursuits. come to love the English more and more, to necessity of encouraging the industries, and to be a total wreck. She struck heading such an extent that Chinese patriots, that is promoting the export of Japan's products; Consul has appeared during the past week in a word, must hope that the Japanese This actually displeased with the result, from may be prosperous enough to purchase in that has been the subject of much talk since quantities the industries of England. virtues out of the question, he is much to Japanese industries are allowed to prosper. It is to be hoped that the difficulties which it follows that the import trade will increase | are said to exist in the way of justice being When we come to ask, what is the object in proportion; on the contrary, if the brought home to the absconder—referred to at high tide she has twenty feet of water at of Mr Hennessy's present visit, it appears industries of Japan are repressed the in the Vice-Consul's notice-may be overher bow and fifteen feet at her stern. Her that he directs not only postal business, but English manufacturers cannot expect to come, and that the public in other countries also all other affairs of importance which find a satisfactory market for their goods | may be duly warned of the imposition that of water, but there was little in the ballast concern the East, and it was natural there- in Japan; so it is that either in the im. has been practised upon Yokohama. Such The answer, we hear, is that no further tank. The erew had removed all her deck fore, that he should desire to become ac- mediate present, or in the future, encour- events, fortunately, are of rare occurrence; steps were contemplated in the matter. fittings, and on Monday she showed signs of quainted with the state of things in our agement of our industries and increase in but when they do occur it is advisable that the export of our products is not only the He found that discrepancies occurred in individual interest of the people of Japan, but the real advantage also of the British manufacturers, and shipowners, more so perhaps than any other foreign power, as Your Excellency's country has the greatest auspices. The amount of the capital reauthorities to the one they have now sent. | movement of the vessel on the rocks, each | English travellers and residents in our | mercantile marine in the world. There is an old Japanese maxim that, " if men wish the sustere departure of their steamers from | and cabins were beginning to yield to the cids as to the facts and that sometimes im- | to profit themselves they must allow others Yokohama correspond with the homeward strain to which they were subjected. The portant variations from the truth motived to profit," and I believe the selfish object steamer from Hongkong | but as a purely | vessel is not in a sheltered bay as was once. by the prejudices of individuals were report. | your Excellency claims, is no other than far as it is possible, the change has be commercial line, it will not shit them to supposed, but is exposed to all winds from ed to him, so that he often felt in the posi- what is contained in the moral of this despatch their steamer from Hongkong to the E.S.E. to W.S.W.; and our correspon- tion of one who is trying to scretch his foot maxim, and is in reality unselfish. In this colely in connection with the arrival of dent says it is thought the first gale will from the outside of his boot. And especial conclusion, as regards the present comthe outward mail at that port. We have, break her to pieces. Her Captain and crew ally whereas Europeans formerly held Ja- mercial position of Japan, I believe we are to day, received an English Mall within 43 went forward to Chefoo in the Appin, pan in contempt, and thought she was und now approaching a point of development. Shoten and by about 20 retainers days of its London date; but we must now arrangements having been made with the worthy to be taken into account, he knew I regret much there are certain obstacles ceived by His Majesty the Mikad be prepared to hear that future mails, which | Mandarin of the district for the steamer's | that of late years a most extraordinary in the way-obstacles, the removal of the former received the nobles pater might reach us in even less time, have been compradors and his assistant to stay behind movement had taken place, that her progress which I maintain to be of vital national detained in Hongkong for a week or per- to look after the cargo left on shore. At had not yet reached its goal, and that it importance—they obstruct the development

became inclined towards the establishment allowing full fair play to the commercial of a Mint at Hongkong, but his project was development of this Empire. We have abandoned half way, and as our Consul at not failed to observe a depression in British Hongkong, Mr Ando Taro, had already ad- | shipping interests of late, a depression due dressed him on this subject, he asked for we believe not to any defect inherent in six weeks' leave from his Government and | the trade of England, but to the condition of the markets throughout the world. That condition as far as this Empire is concerned, would be reversed by our own legitimate development, a development which would soon be traced in the increase of trade with Your Excellency's Government, and with Great Britain herself. have only to add that we gratefully position to a proper height, and our country- | appreciate the interest you have shown in the commercial concerns of Japan, with regard to the important British colony, whose government you administer so impartially, and successfully.

> Police Intelligence. (Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket).

Saturday, July 5th. Ld Ahing, was charged with baving, with others unknown, stolen a pair of shoes from the Lam Sing shop; but as the

evidence was weak he was discharged. Pan Ahing, a fisherman, was charged with assault, but the plaintiff was found to be apparently deaf and dumb, and made no attempt to explain matters. Case dis-

missed. Tang Aping, cooly, was sent to fourteen days' imprisonment for having been found in the unlawful possession of a basket of coal on the Praya East.

A man named Li Awan got fourteen days' imprisonment for stealing a jacket from a woman in a brothel. He said she had pawned bis, so he took hers; but he was not believed.

Five chair-coolies were charged with being concerned in a disturbance, and with assaulting a man. The row arose out of the water from one storey of a house leaking through the floor on those underneath. One of the prisoners who seemed to have had less-to-do with disturbance than the others was discharged; the others were fined \$5 each and ordered to enter into sursties of \$20 or suffer six months' imprisonment.

Wong Aling was sent to 14 days' imprisonment as a rogue and a vagabond, and ordered to be, at the end of that time, sent to his own country, the had been previously before the Court on a similar charge, when he got fourteen days' imprisonment.

Kong Sio, a coolle, was sent to jail for a month, with hard lab ur, for stealing \$2, the property of a man he had been alseping along side of the other night.

Another man ( Tang Atim) was sontenced to the same term of imprisonment for stealing one opium pipe valued \$2

Japan.

The S. S. Serapie, from New York direct for Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo, via Suez Canal, brought 20,960 packages of merchandise for this port. This is, we believe, the first through shipment by steamer from New York to this port. Some time since, the New York papers, referring to the growing importance of the trade between the United States and Japan, said that it was in contemplation to start a direct steam service via Suez, but as far as we can gather, no definite steps have as yet been taken in depend on the market demands. The present import comprises about 50 tons lead, 50 bales cotton goods, clocks, scales, drugs, medicines, kerosene and sundries.

We understand that Mr D. A. J. Crombie has received letters by the mail to-day (21st) confirming his appointment as Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation at Yokohama. We have to congratulate Mr Crombie on his nomination and the Court of

Directors upon their choice. We regret to learn that a telegram has recently been received announcing the Osaka, by cholera, yesterday, of Mr Kasano Kumakichi, the Manager of the Kogioshokwai. This epidemic is raging with considerable violence in the Okayama Ken (Bizen) where some three hundred cases are reported. From the Notification we print in another column it will be observed that the Governor of the Kanagawa Ken has taken prompt measures to prevent, if possible, the introduction of this epidemic into his pronation in the world which is sufficiently vince. We are glad to hear that no fatal cases have yet occurred in our neighbourhood, but being forewarned is forearmed, and the foreign community, whilst avoiding all unnecessary alarm, will doubtless be

The Japanese ship, Toyô Maru, has been

An advertisement from the Russian Vicewhich refers, in an official way, to a scandal the departure of the last American mail. -in justice to the public-they should not be hushed up.

Subscription are invited for the capital necessary for establishing a Marine Insurance Company in this port, under Japanese quired, is fixed at yen 500,000, and is to be divided into 5,000 shares of yen 100 6

The ex-King of Loochoo has take rank as one of the hobles of Japan, a feeted with every consideration for th ings of a monarch, who now has to a his independent position. On Tuesd ex King Shotai, accompanied by Junior Third rank (Jusammi) and that of the Junior rank (Jugoi). King was requested to make Tokic

sented to him for that purpose. It is said that the ex-King shows sorrow at the change which has be many ping in the fature will be promoted, and I | time, reconcile.

SPECULUM VITE. Let us look in the glass for a moment, Let us brush off the mist from the face-The mirror of life that is broken When death in our ear, knells the toker To exumble in space.

We must fall whether p-Whether fearin-.aying or pining, g or mocking the blow. Brush the mist , from the mirror, then, trembling , is no place for dissembling-\_nere vaunting lies low.

The eyes, as they gaze to earth's glory, Peer into that mirror of pain Where the slain of our years lies all gory, Bent over by grim shadows hoary Recording each stain.

Not a blot nor a blemish escapes them. . The sins of the lone and the crowd, The crime where we pandered or paltered, The dark things that lips never faltered They cry out sloud:

They are there, and no tempests can hide them: They glow with accusing and shame. Tho' the years be all dead, they are living, 'Mid the silence they cry for forgiving With direful acclaim.

On the wreck-plank of life is there pardon When joy is worn hollow in sin? When the heart sees no light in the sparkle, Nor gloom where the drowsy waves darkle O'er foeman and kin?

While life in our bosom is sweet. And turn, with a love of the nurest. O'er pathways the fairest and sprest The trace of our feet.

#### JOHN AND I

" "Come, John B said I, cheerfully, " really is time to go; if you stay any longer I shall be afraid to come down and lock the door after you."

My visitor rose—a proceeding that always reminded me of the genius emerging from the copper vessel, as he measured six feet three-and stood looking reproschfully down upon me.

"You are in a great hurry to get rid of me," he said.

Now I didn't agree with him, for he had made his usual call of two hours and a half; having, in country plrase, taken to "sitting up" with me so literally that I was frequently at my wit's end to suppress the yawn that I knew would bring a troop rushing after it,

He was a fine, manly-looking fellow, this John Cranford, old for his ago-which was the rather boyish period of 22—and every way worthy of being loved. But I didn' love him. I was seven years his senior and when, instead of letting the worm of concealment pray on his damask cheek, he ventured to tell his love for my mature self, I remoraelessly stized an English prayer book, and pointed sternly to the clause, "A man may not marry his grandmother." That was three years ago; and I added, encouragingly, "besides, John, you are child, and don't know your own mind."

"If a man of 19 doesn't know his own mind," remonstrated my lover, "I would like to know who should. But I will wait for you seven years, if you say so-fourteen -as Jacob did for Kachel.

"You forget," I replied, laughing at his way of mending matters, "that a woman does not, like wine, improve with age. boy, and I have you, our in feelings county myself for my coldness. you are more those of a mother than a wife." The boy's eyes fished indignantly; and before I could divine his intention he had lifted me from the spot where I stood and carried me, infant-fashion, to the sofa at

"I could almost find it in my heart to shake you!" he muttered, as he set me down with emphasis.

the other end of the room.

This was rather like the courtship of William of Normandy, and matters promised to be quite exciting.
"Don't do that again," said I, with dig-

nity, when I had recovered my breath. "Will you marry me?" asked John, somewhat threateningly.

"Not just at present," I replied. "The great handsome fellow," I thought

as he paced the floor restlessly, "Why couldn't he fall in love with some girl of 15 instead of setting his affections on an old maid like me? I don't want the boy on my hands, and I won't have him !"

"As to your being 26," pursued John, in answer to my thoughts, "you say its down in the family Bible, and I suppose it must be so; but no one would believe it; and I don't care if you're 40. You look like a girl of 16; and you are the only woman I shall ever love."

"Oh, John, John | at least five millions of men have said that same thing before in every known language. Nevertheless, when you fairly break down and cry, relent-for I am disgracefully soft-hearted and weakly promise then and there that will either keep my own name or take yours." For love is a very dog in the manger and John looked radiant at this concession. It was a comfort to know that if he could not gather the flower himself, no one else would,

A sort of family shipwreck had wasted John to my threshold. Our own household was sadly broken up, and I found myself velvet case-a pretty, little, blue-eyed simcomparatively young in years, with a halfinvalid father, a large house, and very little money. What more natural than to take boarders? And among the first were Mr Oranford and his son, and sister, who had just been wrecked themselves by the death of the wife and mother in a foreign landons of those audden, unexpected deaths that leave the survivors in a dened condition, because it is so difficult to imagine the gay worldling who has been called hence in

Another state of being. Mr Cranford was one of my admirations from the first. Tall, pals, with dark hair and eyes, he reminded me of Dante, only that he was handsomer; and he had such a general air of knowing everything worth knowing (without the least pedantry, however), that I was quite afraid of him. was evidently wrapped up in John, and patient with his sister-which was asking quite enough of Ohristian charity under the ann, for Mrs Shellgrove was an unmitigated nuisance. Such a talker! babbling of her own and her brother's affairs with equal indiscretion, and treating the latter as shough he were an incapable infant.

They stayed with us three years, and fluring that time I was fairly persecuted hair, which was quite white, has become a About John. Mrs Shellgrove wrote me a dark brown. latter on the subject, in which she informed that the whole family were ready to benevolent society contains one paragraph

he should go. Everything, I was told, depended on his getting the right kind of a

A special interview with Mr. Cranford, at particular request, touched me consider-

"I hope," said he, "that you will not refuse my boy, Miss Edna. He has set his heart so fully upon you, and you are everything that I could desire in a daughter. want some one to pet. I feel sadly lonely at times, and I am sure that you would just fill the vacant niche."

I drew my hand away from his caress, and almost felt like hating John Cranford. Life with him would be one of ease and luxury; but I decided that I had rather keep toarders.

Not long after this the Cranfords concluded to go to housekeeping, and Mrs Shellgrove was in her glory. She always came to juncheon now in her bonnet, and gave us minute details of all that had been done and talked of about the house in the last twenty-four hours.

"It is really magnificent," said she, lengthening out each syllable. "Brother bas such perfect taste; and he is actually furnishing the library, Miss Edna, after your suggestion. You see, we look upon you quite as one of the family.'

"That is very good of you," I replied, shortly; "but I certainly have no expectation of ever belonging to it." Mrs Shellgrove laughed as though I had

perpetrated an excellent joke. "Young ladies always deny these things, of course; but John tells a different story. I raitled the cups and saucers angrily, and my thoughts floated off, not to John, but to John's father, sitting lonely in the library furnished after my suggestion. Wasn't it, after all, my duty to marry the family generally?

. The house was finished and moved into, and John spent his evenings with me. used to get dreadfully tired of him. was really too devoted to be at all interesting, and I had reached that state of feeling that, if summarily ordered to take my choice between him and the gallows, would have prepared myself for hanging with a cort of cheerful alacrity.

I locked the dour on John on the evening in question when I had finally gotten ric of him, with these feelings in full force and I meditated, while undressing, on some desperate move that should bring matters to a crisis.

But the boy had become roused at last. He, too, had reflected in the watches of the night, and next day I received quite a dignified letter from him, telling me that business had called him from the city for two or three weeks, and that possibly on his return I might appreciate his devotion better. I felt inexpressibly relieved. I appeared to me the most sensible move that John had made in the whole course of our acquaintance, and I began to breathe

with more freedom. Time flow, however, and the three weeks lengthened to six without John's return. He wrote to me, but his letters became somewhat constrained; and I scarcely knew what to make of him. If he would only give me up, I thought; but I felt sure that he would hold me to that weak promise of mine, that I should either become Edna Crapford or remain Edua Carrington.

"Mr Cranford" was announced one evening, and I entered the parlor fully prepared for an overdose of John, but found myself confronted by his father.

He looked very grave; and instantly imagined all so ts of things, and reproached

John is well ! I gasped finally. "Quite well," was the reply, in such kind tones that I felt sure there was some-

thing wrong. What it was I cared not, but poured forth my feelings impetuously to my astonished visitor.

"He must not come here again!"exclaimed. "I do not wish to see him. Tell him so, Mr Cranford! Tell him that I had rather remain Edna Carrington, as he made me promise, than to become Edna Cranford.

"And he made you promise this ?" was the reply. "The selfish fellow! But, Edna, what am I to do without the little girl I have been expecting? I am very lonely—so lonely that I do not see how can give her up.

I glanced at him and the room seemed swimming round-everything was dreadfully unreal. I tried to sit down, and was carried tenderly to the sofa.

"Shall it be Edna Carrington or Edna Cranford ?" he whispered. " You need not break your promise to John."

"Edna Uranford," I replied, feeling that I had left the world entirely, and was in another sphere of existence.

If the thought crossed my mind that Mr Cranford had rather cheerfully-supplanted his son, the proceeding was fully justified during the visit which I soon received from that young gentleman. I tried to make i plain to him that I did him no wrong, as had never professed to love him, though not at all sure that I wouldn't receive the shaking threatened on a previous occasion, and I endeavored to be as tender as possible, for I felt really sorry for bim.

To my great surprise John laughed. "Well, this is jolly!" he exclaimed "And I'm not a villain, after all. What do you think of her. Edna?

He produced an ivorytype in a rich pleton; she looked like mat 17. "Rose," he continued-"Rose Darling

the name suits her, doesn't it? She was staying at my uncle's in Maryland-that's where I've been visiting, you know-and she is such a dear little confiding thing that a fellow couldn't help falling in love with her. And she thinks no end of me, you see ; says she's quite afraid of me, and all

inter at in his happiness, and had never liked him so well as at that moment. And this was the dreadful news that his father had come to break to me, when his narrative was nipped in the bud by my revelations, and the interview ended in a far more satisfactory manner than either of us

had anticipated. So I kept my promise to John, after all, and as Miss Rose kept hers, he is now a steady married man, and a very agreeable son-in-law.

An old man in Montree county, 70 years of age, has had a six weeks' illness, and his

THE just published report of an Irish The me with open arms a prospect that rich in caustic humor. It says; -"Nothearts set upon medicine and medicine and medical attendance, very for beat your the man who lays his hand upon to trein John in the may deaths opourred during the year."

Among the diverse meanings given to the word "gag," its origin and legitimate ap-

THE THEATRICAL GAG.

plication are lost. It is variously used to express interpolations in the text of a play not sanctioned by the author; personal and inappropriate allusions introduced by the actors; needless and tedious repetitions of some popular phrase, and even "business introduced inappositely. The general opinion of play-goers probably is that a gag inartistic and destructive of symmetry; that it is usually an unworthy means of exciting a vulgar titter. But, as a matter of fact without the gags handed down by tradition or invented by the actors currently identified with the leading parts several of the most popular plays in the repertoire of modern theatres would be less presentable than they are. What, for instance, is "Our American Cousin" without the gags introduced by Mr Sothern; "The Mighty Dollar," without the gaga introduced by Mr Florence, and even Sheridan's "Critic," without the multifarious additions made by generations of actors and transmitted from one to the other?

Concerning the latter, the late Charles

Mathews wrote an article in one of the

English publications some years ago, in which among other things he says: "It has often been made a subject of repreach that unworthy gags have been introduced into Sheridan's play: Now, it is certain that Sheridan not only sanctioned but also contributed to the fun introduced by Banister King, and Miss Pope, and that the absurd mistakes which have gathered volume as the vears have rolled on, were commenced under the eye of the author; and have been handed down to us as a portion of his work, the jokes aving-accumulated-until, porhaps, the additions have outnumbered the original absurdities. The skillful introduction of either jokes or what is technically called 'business,' strictly in accordance with the character and the author's idea, has been recognized privilege of celebrated actors from time immemorial, and it is only when jokes, however good, are clumsily introduced without reference to propriety, and merely for the purpose of extorting a horse-laugh by illegitimate means, that they ought to be designated as 'gags'-literally, unjustifiable liberties taken with the author and detrimental to the interest of his work. Nine out of ten of the best points in the acting copies of old comedies are commonly called 'gags, but are, in fact, traditions handed down from the original actors, and so skillfull; interpolated that the comedies would lose by their omission. These are not gags, bu legitimate additions enhancing the value of the subject and artistically heightening its effect. It is the province of the actor to embody, to illustrate, and complete the meaning of the dramatist by judicious addition and appropriate by-play; and the comedywriter is weefully disappointed if the principal actor in the course of five acts does not contribute something of his own. "Sir Peter Teazle," in the last scene of the School for Scandal, bids "Maria" speak her sentiments, he suddenly checks himself, and leaves the phrase unfinished, thus; 'Come, child, speak your senti-? He remembers how the odious word has been hackneved b Joseph, and refuses to adopt it. This is legitimate 'point,' and not a 'gag,' and so thoroughly in character that, though it i not in the original manuscript, but has been handed down as a tradition, it would have undoubtedly met with approval from th author himself, as a manifest improvement

The distinction between a well-made point and an unnecessary interpolation, neither enlarging an existing idea nor embodying a new one, is so broad that it should be easily apparently began to search for something comprehended, and most readers probably understand the word properly as meaning the latter. In times past there was an easy familiarity between a popular actor and his andience, which encouraged him to take all sorts of colloquial liberties with them, as for instance, when Burton, acting with Brougham, says to him independently of the text, "Your name's Murphy, isn't it?" and receiving a negative answer, continues, "Well, it's some other potato name." M Brougham himself was, if he is not still, a "gagger." Mr Toole, the English comedian. is an insatiate gagger, and Mr Buckstone's familiarities with his authors and audiences

and artistic carrying out of his own idea."

have sustained a part of his reputation for An instructive and laughable chapter of any stage history could be filled with instances of gagging which show the various applications of the word and the bygone cordiality that prevailed between the player and spectators. One of the best relates to the production of the Heart of Midlothian at Lanark, Scotland. There were only two Scotchmen in the company, and to these the parts of "Saddletree" and "Dumbiedykes" were given, while the part of "David Deans" was allotted to a pronounced cockney. No sooner had "Davie" begun to scold his daughters for talking of dances than there was a murmur of disapprobation from the gallery, and a native called out: "Hech, mon, yer no a wee but like 'Dawvie Deans;' at him, and the inscription, "Death

Till thou can'st rail the seal from off this bond, thou and that noisy fellow in the boxes but offend your lungs to speak so loud." A similar illustration is that afforded by an actor at Covent Garden, who, in a revival of Caro from which the customary prologue was omitted, began in the character of "Portions!"

The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers, And heavily in clouds bring in the dayat which point he was interrupted by a him; but I felt an elder sisterly sort of tumultuous demand in the gallery for the usual introduction. Unaffected by the uproar, the actor, without altering a tone of

his voice, went on : Ladies and gentleman, there has been no Prologue spoken to this play these twenty The great, the important day, big with the Of Cato and of Rome."

Also, similar is the anecdote of a Nottingham actor, who, as "Richard III.," Hence, babbling dreams, you threaten here in vain-

out paying-And a fourth instance is that of an actor in the part of "Duke Aransa," who had a weeken ears in the way of kindness, is a to best chestivily.

wretch, whom 'twere gross flattery to call a coward." The "Duke" had, as a matter of fact, beaten his wife that afternoon, and being aware that other members of the company knew of the unpleasantness, he varied the text thus: "The man who lays his hands upon a woman, save when she deserves it, or in the way of kindness, is a wretch," and so forth. A serious work would be marred by such "gags" as these, but even the French, so much superior to the English in the observance of artistic proprieties, are not above them. An extraordinary story is told of Glatigny, an eccentric actor, who, in passing the door of a theatre, saw the name of an old-time associate on the play-bill. The friend was at that moment on the stage in the play of Charotte Corday, and, despite the fact, Glatigny made his way through the stage-door, walked before the astonished audience, and clasped his former comrade warmly by the hand. The latter was not in the least discomposed by the intrusion. "Oh! here!" he exclaimed, and together the two walked up and down the stage, talking of their private affairs as if they had been on the boulevards, while the amazed audience saw that the play was forgotton. At length said Glatigny: "I intrude, perhaps. "Not at all," politely answered his friend "But I am sure I do, and so farewell When you have finished you will find me in the cafe next door." Glatigny had reached the wing, when he returned, saying: "Before we part let us sing a little couplet de facture!" "With all my heart," was the reply; and both of them, standing before the footlights, sang a verse from an old vaudeville on the pleasure of old friends meeting unexpectedly, which evoked loud applause from the audience, who appreciated the situation, as Glatigny retired and the actor resumed the lines of "Charlotte Cor-

The last time the writer saw Mr Buckstone was when that actor played a canting "Roundhead" in Robert Buchanan's poetical comedy, A Madcap Prince. Night after night, when he was called before th curtain, he brought with him a pretty subordinate actress, his sweetheart in th play-and kissed her sometimes, to the amusement of the audience. Elliston al treated his audience with a great deal intimacy, and on one occasion paused in the play to rebuke the gallery thus: "It is rare occurrence that I deem it necessary to place myself in juxtaposition with you. When I said juxtaposition I meant vis-d-vis. When I attered the words vis-a-vis, I meant contactibility. Now, let me tell you that visd-vis, which is a French term, and contactibility, which is a truly English term, very nearly assimilate with each other. Gentlemen in the gallery, I am ashamed of your conduct. Are you aware that I have in this establishment most efficient peace officers at my immediate disposal? Peace officers gentlemen, means persons necessary in time of war. One word more. If that gentleman in the carpenter's cap will sit down, the little girl in red ribbons (you, my love, mean) will be able to see the entertainment. Another story is told of Mr Macready. a rehearsal of the banquet scene in Macbet the "First Murderer," in spite of Maoready's adjurations, persisted in walking to the centre of the stage, until the tragedian called for the carpenter and had a brassheaded nail hammered upon the spot where the supernumerary should stand. "Now, sir," said "Maobeth" to the "Murderer "stand upon that nail until I come to you. The order was obeyed at the rehearsal, but when the night performance came the " Murderer" entered, walked down the stage and that he had dropped. The "house" tittered. "In heaven's name, what are you about?" audibly demanded Mr Macready. As audibly replied the super, "Why, look-

ing for that confounded nail of yours.' many opportunities for "gagging," which travelled with the Lydia Thompson troups in this country told the writer of a gag intro- castles are numbered. duced into one of the plays at the expense of an offensive journalist. The latter ling these monsters is very great indeed "wrote down" the company very bitterly, We may have learnt lessons from the fate and it was a part of the "business" of the of the Captain, the Vanguard, the Thundplay to catch a shark, in the stomach of erer-in its first accident especially-to say which a very extraordinary variety of ar- nothing of the numerous cases in which ticles was found-among other improbable ironclads have proved unmanageable or things, an honest Congressman, a peace- have run ashore. On this side of the ques able Fenian, a gentlemanly policeman, and tion, however, neither Mr Brassey nor a verified prediction of the Weather Bureau. Hobart Pasha touches in the letters they One night, when the unfriendly critic of the have published. To speak of the disasters Bakersville Banner sat conspicuously in the | which have befallen our ironclad fleet would orchestra stalls, one of the characters ex- be to some extent to criticise the seamanplained that the shark had been very sick, ship displayed by the commanders of the and when asked to account for it said: unfortunate vessels, and both writers are "Oh, the cause is evident—he had swallow- too closely connected with naval affairs to ed six copies of the Banner; and though make any reference to such subjects. Both his constitution was strong, that was too may think, moreover, that the accidents

much for him."-American paper. THE NIHILISTS.—The Nihilists have just had a medal struck, bearing on one side the effigy of the Czar with a revolver pointed where's yer awkeent, mon?" To which Despotism;" and on the other the statue of "David" testily replied: "Why, you've Liberty distributing bread and salt to the got it," a reparted that was appreciated by the people, with the legend, "Everything the audience and accepted as a satisfactory for Liberty. The medal is executed with explanation. This kind of communication great care; and the grodovi, or police subbetween the actor and one of the audience, alterns, who for the most part do not know more or less witty, is generally described as | how to read, themselves distributed a large a "gag." Stephen Kemble was not above number to the public, believing that it was it, and when acting in the Merchant of to commemorate the attack of April 14, and ment. It was not until some time had liable to a hard knock now and then; but complete the indoor costume. On going out Venice at Dublin he assured "Gratiano," | that it was struck by order of the Governelapsed before the blunder was discovered.

MAQUENDA, Cetewayo's brother, who with twenty followers surrendered a few days ago, says that he was present at the battle of Isandula, and that the Zulus were defeated by the British and about to flee, when the ammunition gave out; it was then the Zulus plucked up courage for a rush and overwhelmed our men. The Zulu force numbered 25,000, of whom 11,000 were held in reserve. They had left the King's kraal with instructions to enter and waste Natal; and it was only the defeat of the reserves at Rorks's Drift that prevented them carrying out their plans. It is still rumoured that Dabulamansi is anxious to surrender. A captured prisoner says that Dabulamanzi would have done so before, but that a Zulu impi is watching his movements. LORD William Beresford, who arrived in Natal with Mr Forbes, by the American, has

been appointed orderly to Col. Wood. Col. Pearson concludes his narrative his proceedings at Ekowe by paying a high tribute to his officers and men. He says that "without exception, no officer, noncommissioned officer, or private behaved otherwise than with credit to the British That man in the brown wig has got in witharmy. From first to last the men showed an excellent spirit, the highest discipline was maintained, and the reduction of the food was never grumbled at or regarded in any to he and at all alluting. They seemed withstanding the large amount paid for begun the famous sentence, "No. I'll not other light than a necessity and a privation to be borne, and which they were defermined

A PEARL OF GREAT PRICE.

About a year ago, says an evening con-

temporary, an ill-clothed and needy looking Jew went into a jeweller's shop in the Herrengasse, at Posth, drew a small paper parcel from his pocket, unfolded it carefully, and took from it a little black object. Holding it up before the jeweller, he asked, "What is that worth?" After scrutinising it very closely for some time, the jeweller replied, "That is worth a great deal; it is a black pearl, one of the greatest rarities. I have seen many a grey one, but never before a black one. It has one fault, a small breach, which shows that it was formerly in a setting; but its value is very great. Where did you buy it?" The Je answered, " A gentleman wishes to leave it with me in pawn, and I want to kno what it is worth." The jeweller said he could not exactly tell, the thing being such a rarity. "May I lend 2'0 gulden upon it?" asked the Jew. "Three times as much at the very last," replied the other. "Will you not buy the pearl?" indeed," said the shopkeeper; " there is but one firm in the Monarchy which would have an opportunity of selling it again; that is the Court jeweller, Biedermann, at Vienna." The Jew left with the pearl. Next day he appeared at Biedermann's shop. Biedermann, however, made a short process with his would-be customer. He had no sooner seen the black pearl than he sent for the police, and had the Jew arrested upon the spot. At the hearing of his case, the Jew | held a few minutes' conversation. The two said his name was Isaac Roth, and that he chiefs had not met for several years, and was the owner of a pawnshop in Grosswardein. One day he saw a great stir going on outside the house of a neighbour and co-religionist. Herr Gynri, Upon in quiry he found that poor Gyuri was in trouble for nonpayment of taxes, and that the local officer was seizing his furniture. Roth paid the needed sum, twenty gulden, of his own pocket, and Gynri out of gratitude, presented him with the pearl, of whose immense value he had no conception. The story was confirmed by witnesses from Grosswardein. Gyuri as itseems, had been the the confidential servant of a renowned man, Count Louis Batthyani and when Batthyani died he presented his servant with his breast pin, as a memorial Gyuri, under the pressure of went, had already sold the gold in which the pearl was set, but he would not part with the jewel, partly from a notion that it was of no great worth. The pearl, as the Court jeweller, Biedermann, at once perceived, must have been stolen property at some period in its adventures. Being an authority in the history of famous jewels, he recollected that three black pearls had formerly adorned the English Crown, and that they were stolen from that important symbol about two centuries ago. They were renowned as the only black pearls in the world, according to the belief of that time. English Government, as Herr Biedermann stated, advertised for them in vain. How Count Batthyani got hold of the pearl nobody knows, but it is conjectured that he must have bought it at one of the old curiosity shops, places in which he delighted to rummage; while it is certain that he was ignorant of its value, or he would scarcely have bequeathed it to a servant without any hint of the greatness of the bequest. The Jew of Grosswardein, accord ing to the story current in Vienna, is now thanking the black pearl for the foundation of his fortune, since the English Government, hearing of its discovery, have bought it from him for the sum of 20,000 gulden.

## THE SIZE OF IRONOLADS.

The combined opinions of Mr Brassey and Hobart Pasha on all naval questions must be treated with the highest respect, and, says a contemporary, unless some recog-The moribund English burlesque gave nised authorities can bring very potent arguments to controvert the views of these were not often missed; and a comedian who gentlemen on the size of ironclads, we may assume that the days of the huge floating

> In the first place, the difficulties of handwhich have happened are not likely to take place again; but both would probably admit that as a necessary consequence of the huge size and complicated machinery of the large ironclads, they are often so unwieldy as to be practically unmanageable. " I am sure that you are right," Hobard Pasha writes to Mr Brassey; "what we want are small, heavily armed, fast vessels, that can, as it were, hop round their enemy like a cooper round a cask, hitting him on every vulnerable point, shelling his decks at long range, and worrying him to death. I hope that you will continue to maintain the ground that you have taken up. Of course, the small versels would be you cannot go to war in kid gloves. As to bombarding forts, rely on it, in these days of 35 tons in masked batterles or batterles cased with 30 inches of iron the idea is obsolete-no sane man would think of such a thing." Hobar: Pasha speaks of his "humble opinion," but this is a figure of speech, for no man has more practical knowledge of the subject than the Auglo-Turkish Admiral. Considering the vast soms that are yearly spent on the navy and its inestimable importance to the country, it is urgently necessary that the question as to what sort of ships are most serviceable should be definitively settled.

THE joint productions of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, as we mentioned some time ago, appear to enjoy in the United States even a greater popularity than in this country. "H.M.S. Pinafore" has been "on" simultaneously at seven theatres in New York, as well as by about one hundred and fifty companies in other American cities. Owing to the authors having forfeited their American rights by publication, no payment has been received by them, save in one instance, from all these representations.

a dinner party, and had a stuffed mouse concealed in the napkin of each lady guest. back at least fifty years in that part of the When the napting were opened

Miscellaneous.

SYMPATHISING Bystanders (about an unfortunate man who has been knocked down and stunned by the train): "Poor man! Take him to the station-" Injured One (recovering): "Tyek me to th' Station?" What for, then? If aw've dune ony harm to yo'r engine aw's willin' to pay for 't!"

Mn D'Oyley Carte has arranged with Mr W. S. Gilbert and Mr Arthur Sullivan to produce a new comic opera expressly for performance in the United States next autumn. An entire company will be formed there for the representation of the piece. They will be accompanied to America by Mr Sullivan and Mr Gilbert, the latter gentleman having undertaken to arrange all the details of stage management. Mr Sullivan will conduct the orchestra at the opening performance.

THE Queen was by no means undisturbed by business during her holiday at Baveno. Between March 25 and April 21 Her Majesty received at the Villa Clara no less than 864 telegraphic despatches, or at the rate of twenty-eight a day. The average length of these despatches was from 100 to 800 words, but on April 21 there was one of no fewer than 600 words, relating to the campaign in Zululand.

A Scorch paper is responsible for the statement that Mr Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield met the other evening in the reception-room at Lady Salisbury's, and had doubtless a good deal to say to each other. The Premier is still busy searching for the evidence of personal abuse poured upon him by the member for Greenwich. but has not apparently been able to find it.

Some of the best families in South Wales are setting a reform in dress (says the News Letter) most picturesque, but becoming, Many of the principal families in Swansea have dressed their grown-up daughters in the old Welsh costume. The bodice, the "bed-gown," and petticont are all made of the best Welsh flannel, the petticoat being looped back in the true orthodox fashion. The dress is short, reaching to the ankle, and white linen ouffs up to the elbow, and the cockleshell hat completes the picturesque costume, which is rapidly coming into use in Wales among the best families, and giving a much-needed impulse to Welsh flanel trade.

WHEN Lord Chelmsford returns to England his friends will hardly know him. The World is assured by one of his staff that he looked twelve years older the day after Isandula. Then the disaster to Capt. Moriarty was a terrible shock to the general, and seemed to age him still more. Among the soldiers and the public at the Cape, as at home, Lord Chelmsford has (says our contemporary) defenders and assailants, the latter predominating. But, as a rule, the foes of his military policy extend to him personally their warmest sympathy, notwithstanding that by certain fanatics among them he has been twice publicly insulted in the streets.

A London correspondent asks :-- "How long can human beings live without food. either solid or liquid? Some wretched sailors, just landed at Liverpool, affirm that they clung to the rigging of their waterlogged craft, for five days and nights, without bite or sup. During the whole of this time they were exposed to bitterly cold weather, and rarely had a dry rag to their backs. • No wonder that they were in a "very emaciated condition" when taken off by a passing vessel. But they soon recovered, it appears, and, as they did not seem any the worse for the trying ordeal on their landing at Liverpool, we may take it that sailors are capable of standing a good deal more than most folks in the way of famine and exposure."

IT is said that Wood's column is to lead the advance to Undini. From the first. when a year ago Lord Chelmsford wrote home that Wood gave Sandilli ' no rest.' on this indefatigable officer and his worthy subordinates has fallen the principal share of the heat and burden of the day. This little column has always been executive. It had surprised and dispersed an Impi force, then some three times its numbers. when the news of Isandula obliged it to content itself with covering the northern line, and it kept 20,000 of Cetewayo's best men at bay for four fierce hours on the 20th March. Lord Chelmsford, more prompt to recognise these services than the powers in Pall Mall, has made Wood a Brigadier-General; and though he does not seem to have augmented Wood's forces, at least he has apportioned him the lion's share of danger. One cannot have every-

THE correspondent of a London paper describes an Afghan beauty as having blueblack hair plastered stiff with gums, and either worn in various forms on the head or plaited in long braids down the back. The margins of the ears are pierced and decorated with rows of small silver rings, while large rings hang from the lobes. The neck and breasts are tatooed with little figures of stars and flowers, and the sparkle of the lustrous black eyes is enhanced by coating the lids with black antimony. The cheeks are rouged and dotted with little round moles of gold and silver tinsel fastened on with gum. A loose muslin or silk jacket of yellow, blue, or red hangs below the waist, and wide trousers of silk or other colored material gartered at the knee; shoes of red or yellow leather, and a boorkaposh or cloak. Some ladies wear horsehair veils, and others fasten vinaigrettes to their foreheads, with attar of roses or other scents. Afghan ladies exercise much influence over their semi-savage husbands; and one of Shere Ali's wives. sometimes smartly boxes him on the ears with a slipper.

MR MOFFATT ON THE ZULU WAR, -- Addressing a meeting at Henley-on-Thames on Tuesday in connection with the London Missionary Society, Dr Moffatt condemned, the Zulu War as most brutal and unjust. He admired Sir Bartle Frere as a Christian, but he never imagined that he would have precipitated the war as he did. To demand of Cetewayo, as Sir Bartle Frere did in his ultimatum, that he should disband his army, was nothing short of an insult to the Zulu King, and he did not know any African chief who would not have resented such & demand. His conviction was that the war would last a long time yet, as Cetewayo had nothing to fear. If compelled to retreat he could easily overcome the tribes behind him and could go back as far as the Zambesi. It would require many thousands of soldiers to be maintained there for some years if he was to be kept back, and he asked whether A Francis paluter, with a grice and England was going to do that? With peculiar idea of a joke, not long since gave regard to the influence of the wat on miss sions, he believed that it would put them

#### POSTAL BATES.

Subjoined we give the postal rates in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmistion of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.

#### Rates of Postage. Hongkong

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Aewspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the Whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds; copied Pausic, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges; stated be;

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra tee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Com mercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Fatterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions; 8 inches by 4 inches by 2

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, al N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Feru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Luiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish Brench, Netherlands, cortuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union. - The chief countries not in the Union are the Australaman Group.

Postage to Union Countries. General Rates, by any route :--Latters, 5 conts.per & cz. & CHILB ENCH. Post Cards, в септа. Registration, "Z cents each." 58 Newspapers, 2 cents per 2 oz. Books and Patterns. b cents per 4 cz. Commercial Papers,

Axaptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:-

12 cents per 1 oz. Letters. Post Carus, 5 cents each. Kegistizilon, 4 cents each. Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz. Treuts per 4 (E. Commercial Papers,

- There is no charge on redirected corre-

spondence within the Postal Union. Postage to Non-Union-Countries.

Aspinwali (N.R.), Bahawas, Guatemala (N.E.), Dayu (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.) ranama (N.R.), and Vanezuela (N.R.):-

Via San Via S. Hampton Via

	rancisco. 0	r Marsettles.	Brindisi
Letters	12 None:	30 8	34 1
Registration, Newspapers, Books de Pattern	4	4 6	6 8
Bolivia, Cost	a Rica		Ecuador
Letters, Newspapers, Books & Partern Registration,	20 4 18, 12	30 4 6 None.	34 6 8 None.
Hawaiian Kin	gdom :	121	- 3
Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Fatters	12 None. 4*	12 None. 4 6	None. 6 8
W. Indies (ex Uruguay:—	cept as T	bove), P	aragnay,

Letters, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, -Registration to British & Union West Indies only,

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension. Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Pri-

2; Books and Patterns, 4.

vate Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers,

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOUAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.	Lettera	Registration	Newspapers.	Bks. & Ptinz
Within any Town or Settle- ment, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction	2	8	2	2
the following places (through a British Office) viz :- Hong- kong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochin				
China, Tonquin, and the Phi- Uppines, by Private Ship, Between the above by Con-	4	8	2	2
truot Mail,	8	8	2	2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. -The conditions are as follows :--

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news. our articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertise-

ments. 2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and super be printed on a sheet or sheets pa-Highest

3rd. The full title and date of publication and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open a both suds, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily in-

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter. No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters) photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance) drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantit of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, do., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book do, or of a portion thereof, is allowed whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket books, -&c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the Bufe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, do, must not be sent as a separate packet,

Circulars, -i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed,-may also be sent by

book post. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of letter (whether separate or otherwise), uuless is be a sircular letter es be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet charged as a letter.

without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, pustage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents Loing easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual is flux of letters, books, etc., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

### PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature. and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material cent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Patiern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or simples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles nent by one private individual to another, which are not actual pate

terns or samples, are not admissible. Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be tasy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this sind, -but such articles only. -may be pested enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds do., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so us to enable the Officers of the host Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the rattern Post; and a packet containing any thing of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the fellowing have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, banches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, must be printed at the top of the first page, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery. sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all

Such articles as seissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters-except those to and through Australia-from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being receivedfrom 10 minutes after, up. to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

#### Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See I ostal Guide, par. 103.)

8. Boxholders who desire to send Circulais, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c. all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unatamped, the postage being then charged to the senders account. kach batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly\_ closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster. General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

#### Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep. nor weigh more than 5lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of

the Postmaster General. 2. The following cannot be transmitted Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, loe, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever A book-packet may be posted either is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

8. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and ot delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it fol- as, under ordinary circumstances, a regislows that all paid correspondence received | tered packet can be traced through its whole should be delivered free there.

provides that "Neither the senders nor the the machinery of the Department is not addressees of letters and other postal arranged with a view to such transmission, packets shall be called upon to pay, either By law, the Post Office is not responsible in the Country of Origin, or in that of for the safe delivery of registered packets Destination, any tax or duty other than" though any officer who may neglect his the recognised rates levied (in the case of duty on this point will be called to strict paid correspondence) by the despatching account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuffice. It is hoped that any extra charge, able articles are exposed to risk, and offer a or apparently extra charge, will at once be temptation which ought not to be created brought to the notice of the proper and the Department cannot in any way authorities, in either Colony.

letters sent outside the mails. These will therefore, which contain coin, and always be charged on arrival in Hongkong inland letters which contain watches or and probably the Manila Cffice will adopt jewellery, even though they be posted the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Salgon, but it is the ordinary postage; and any such letters believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correct spondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence. Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok,

Bor Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Biam has been good enough to make jewels, precious articles, or anything that, arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the duties, usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters. Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or follows :-Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters

" But not Warrant Officers, vis., Assistant Engineer, Guiner, Bostawein, or Corponter,

to the United Kingdom via Southampton

by British Parket, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence, Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations :-1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

8. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption

of this route. As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, do., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any less or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain

during its transmission. To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no tragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury

is much increased. No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it

is would disapprove of his doing so. Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one clae, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in al such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch from Manila in the mails will be delivered course; and thus the loss of a registered free by this Uffice, and that all paid cor- packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertherespondence sent to Manila in the mails less large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through Article JX of the Postal Treaty of Berne | the post, even if the packet be registered; as undertake the safe conveyance of such The above does not apply in any to loose | packets. All inland or colonial letters, without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double on payment of an additional commission, registration fee of eightpence in addition to which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Eyen if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

> Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

> 1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, as a general rule, is liable to Customs

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value. 3. The limits of weight allowed are as

Books and Papers-to British Offices, I lbs. ; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intringic value; to the Continent, 40, 8 9h

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by s'eamer. refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS, -- Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Fattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest I resible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to Colver, Mr purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from loreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be

An impression appears to prevail that Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter. The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided :-

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require. - 2. That the letter was securely enclosed-

in a reasonably strong envelope. 3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong mediately the loss was discovered, envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishoresty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to tragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, do., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

### Money Order Regulations.

1 .- Money Orders on the United King. dom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Sharghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2 - Small sums may be remitted between the other Forts by means of Postage

3. - Many Money Orders are supplied to Canton residents at the smaller Ports in this way. | Caining An application for an order\* is filled up, Carry Wyman and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, Celestial, s.s. and unsealed envelope to the Lostmaster at | Celia the nearest issuing office. The application Ceylon must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first oppor- Craigard tunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the depar-

tures of the mails. 4.-No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows :-

Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £2...... 18 cents. £7......54 ,, £10......72 ,,

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

50......30 ,, 5.-Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian | Hazelhurst name) but the name of the Payee need not | Helena be given if the order be crossed (as cheques | Herat are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be Hilda specially crossed to any Bank.

7.-No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order oan be transferred to another office In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8. -If the order be not presented within siz months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months. the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9 .- No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

Made out on a printed form which is supplied | Gazzetta del Villaggio.

Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dol- Herts and Essex Observer. lar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at bhanghai,

POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence, July 4, 1879.

Lets. Pap. Ahong, Mr Kuper, G. Leonard, Clarencel

McDonald, D. N. 3 Benitez, Julio L. 3 McPhee, D. Beveridge, A., 2 Moll, Monsr. Blenkinsep, R., Morton & Co., 1 Engineer Messrs Blyth, Messrs D. 1 Munves, George 1 Borton, Mrs T. 1 Murray, John, Bossert, Albert 1 Engineer Braga, Joaquim) Pallatsek, Adolph 1 Penman, H. Jno. 1 Bredzneider, T. 1 Peru Consul, del 2 British Empire. Petrich, Martin 1 Proprietor of Bulkley, Geo. E. 1 Phillips, J. Phillips, Mrs Caberland, card Pitcher, Chas. A. I Richmond Campboll, Michael1 Quong Awing Renouf, C. E. Carmo, Genoveya 1 Robertson, Henry2 Chilton, W. Robilotti, Domenico Clifton, Mrs Rochester, W. H. 1 Ross, Thos. Rushton, E. H. 1 Scott, F. J. 3 (1 rg.) Comish, Robt., ) Showe, Chas. A. 1 B.C.S. Shung Ahyan 2 regd. Cook, Henry Silva, Jose F'co. 1 Cristoforis, De Smith & Co., H. 1 Culbertson; Stevenson, D. Revd. J. N. Stout, M. Cune, J. M. Strykenhoben, M. 1 Daniels, Thos. Summers, Harry 1 Sun Fat Sutherland, S. F. 1 Day, F. J. Swann, Lt. J. C. 2 Deering, Wm. H. 1 Dobbelstein, H. Tau Pak Chua Tay fools, Mrs Downey, Thos. G. Thornton, Sil-Easton, J. M. Ennes, John vester Trannack, Rev. Fabris & Co., Vaughan, J. Messrs Waight, Mr John 1 Wicchollteike Walker & Co... Messrs Graham, D. Walseley, Sir Graziano, Conte I Charles Greening, S.G. Weths, Coffia seaman D. Sra Grinter, Walter Wheeler, H. B Hackorf. 1 Wilson, Capt. Bernardo Wing Chong Hartman, J. Photographer Hine, Rev. Hordern, A. Wintter, Mrs A. Rosalia Johnston, & Co. Worllerge, Lt. Kitts, Mrs E. card J. F. Klovekorn Knaepfer, Moner,

Appelstedt, .... 1 card Littledale, Lt.

Lone, J.

Lumley, J.

Madge, J.

Mangeot, M.

Marques, Pedro 1

Arias, Aurelio de l

Atkins, J. R.

Attantoon, Mr

Bavanclica, F.

Bellanoiva, A.

Ayeng, Mr.

#### For Merchant Ships.

Abbey Cowper Hotspur Hylton Castle Adelaide Norris A. C. Dikerman J. A. Briggs James Shepherd A. M. Simpson Jenet Jessie Jamieson Albyn's Isle Amethyst Karo, s.s. Amy Turner Kvik Armistiscas Kwang Hoi Young, s.s. Ban Lee Large Bathlor Laurel Beandtha Lord Macaulay Benclutha Benjamin Ayman1 Loter . Bertie Biglow Louise Black Watch Lucky Madeira Magdala Maid of Judah 8(1rg.) 2 Mecon, s.s. 1 Melbrok Memnon Mercury 1 Miako Charmer Min y don Moneta Nardoo Nehemiah Gibson 1 Nettie Merryman 1 Orange Grove Orinoco 1 Penrith Philip Fitzpatrick1 2 Pilgrim Pym Quickstep E. M. Young F. P. Litchfield 1 Roderick Hay Rover of the Seas 4 Edward Barrow 5 Siamese Crown Nicholson Esmeralda Snonolen Fabius Sourabaya Packet1 Spartan Fiery Cross Stonewall Jackson Fontenaye Strathbyok Strathmore, s.s. 1 Forward Frank Morrison 1 Strathmore 1 (1rg.) Sydenham Frederick Freeman Caunton Gartwin Thingvalla, s.s. Gitanilla Thomas Fletcher 1 Tigre Glamorgan, s.s. 1 regd.Tintern Abbey Glamorgan-Toowoomba. shire, s.s. Tyburnia Undine. lrg. 1 Vesuvius 1 regd. Walifen Golwa Wanderer, s.s. Hakon Adel-Wandering Hawkesbury Minstrel Whale ' W. E. G. Gladstone 1 Yuen Alon Zouave

For H. M. Ships, &c.

Hopewell

Lats. Pap. Lots, Papi 4 lpost card

Books, etc. without Covers

Ardrossan and Saltpoats Herald. Australasian Trade Review, Chopin, Etudes. Ohristian. Courier and Bremner Nachrichten (in a bundle). Dagbladet. Daily Telegraph. Glasgow Herald. Glasgow Weekly Herald. Hobos Bpems (Russian). Journal de Gand. Law Magazine and Review. L'Etudiant Catholique. Liverpool Weekly Meroury, Missioni Cattoliche. Montage Zeitung. National Zeitung. Norddeutsche Aligemeine Zeitung.

North British Agriculturist.

Overland Mail.

Sole.

Times,

Standard.

Perseveranza,

Lets. Par

Leysex, Y.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.	HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.  Corrected to Saturday, July 5th, 1879.	[No. 4990;—July 5, 1879.] Shrimps,
Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.	At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.  Paicu.  Highest. Lousest. Chinese Names.	Snapper, 100 90 立魚 Snipe Fish, 80 70 沙鎖魚
To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloong shore k., and those in the body of the	Butcher Meat. Cash. Cas	Soles, Fresh Tench, 110 100 控)無
Scotion.  Section.	Bacon, English, lb. 450 400 來路烟猪肉, Ame. Sugar cured, 250 220 花旗烟猪肉	Turbot, , , 120 - 左口魚
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2 From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4 From Harbour Marks to the Harbour Master's Office. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.	"Foochow, " 200 180 福州城猪肉	tere and
4. From Harbour Braster's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office. 8. From Pier to East Point.	Beef Corned, catty 140 130 属作为	Aleurites, catty 50 40 石栗
Rig. 10ns. Arrival. Consignees or Agents. Destination, Remarks.	,, Roast, ,, 150 140 燒牛內 ,, Soup, ,, 90 80 場內	Apples, California, , 400 250 舊金山平菓
Bombay o c Rolland Fch. str. 2125 July 5 Messageries Maritimes Marseilles, &c. Mails, 8th	Bullocks' Brains, per set 50 40 牛胸	Chestnuts,
Douglas Brit. str. 1036 June 27 P. & O. S. N. Co.  Brit. str. 864 July 2 Douglas Lapralk & Co.  Coast Ports  Sth Inst.	,, Tongue, fresh, each 300 270 牛脚,, corned,, 300 270 歐牛脚	Coccanuts each 50 45 椰子 Currants bottle 400 350 細葡煙
Kiungchow 1 h Goggin Brit. str. 274 July 5 Douglas Lapraik & Co.  Brit. str. 365 May 27 Kwok Acheong  Chi at 181 June 20 C M C N C	" Heart, " 13) 120 4 1	Dates, bottle 500 400 洋聚 Figu, Dried box 750 — 無花菓乾
Penedo Brit. str. 606 May 31 Kwok Acheong Sea Gull Brit. str. 652 June 26 Melchers & Co. Salgon	Hump. Salt _gatte 130 120 4 1	Lichees common
Venice	, Kidneys, , 60 50 4.腹	, Black Leaved, , 40 30 黑葉荔枝 , Dried, 200 160 艺枝飲
Zephyr	, Tail, , 100 90 牛尾 , Liver, catty 80 70 牛肝	" Small, " 35 30 根枝荔枝 Thorny Skinned " 40 30 水山芝林
Ann Adamson 2 c Robertson Brit. bqe. 464 June 26 Kwong Him Woo  Auguste 3 k Lange Dutch sh. 1308 June 17 Eduard Schellhass & Co.	,, Tripe (undressed), catty 55 45 年肚 Calves' Head and Feet, set 60.) 500 年行頂脚	" Viscld, " 80 — 糯米柿荔枝
Celia	Hams, American, lb. 320 300 花旗火腿	Limes, Saigon, , 100 — 安南檸檬 Loong Ngan, Dried, , 400 800 辩眼的
Chasca	## Box 160 来路火腿 ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	Mangoes, Manila, each 25 20 山竹子 Mangoes, Manila, each 70 50 朱呂芒菓
Colwyn  Colwyn  Brit. bqe. 558 June 8 Borneo Co., Limited  Bulman Brit. bqe. 1160 May 31 Vogel & Co.  Edward Barrow 8 c Rich  Brit. bqe. 1160 May 31 Vogel & Co.  San Francisco	,, Leg, ,, 180 160 羊肌	Musk Melons, catty 50 40 省城屯東
Esperance	Piga Chitlings, catty 70 60 猪臓	Oranges, (Coolle) Canton, 60 50 省城橙, Sweet, 160 120 甜橙
Goliah	" Fry. 120 110 猪脚	Papaw, 40 30 木瓜
Highlander	,, Heart, seol60 50 猪心	"Hami, " 60 50 哈蜜桃
Johann Smidt 2 c Bosche Ger. bqe. 433 June 29 Melchers & Co. John C. Munro 1 k ummers Brit. bqe. 612 June 28 Adamson, Bell & Co. Lyoker Lyoker & Co.	,, Kidneys, 90 80 猪腰 ,, liver, 1. 120 110 猪肝	Bears, Nanking, 110 100 腐嘴桃 Pears, Nanking, 100 一南京雪梨
Mangrethe 3 k Thufen Ger. bqe. 357 Luly 5 Wieler & Co.	Fork, Chop, witty 150 140 猪牌骨	Pine-applea, Singapore, each 70 60 星架波波螺
Monte Rosa	,, Leg, 150 140 猪肌	Plantains, common catty 20 - 大葉
N. N. Duydenboot Dut. 3m. sc. 176 June 17 Eduard Schellhass & Co.  Nettie Merryman 2 c Leslie Brit. bqe. 595 June 27 Chinese	Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set 450 400 羊頭脚	Plums, 40 30 核
Pallas	Heart, each 45 40 羊心 , Kidneys, 70 60 羊腹	Juley. 50 40 閱資本
Prince Arthur 4 c Wills	Sucking Pige, \$2,25 \$1.50 发仔	Prunes, Dried, bottle 800 250 的种
Rifleman Brit. bqe. 740 June 19 Order	Suet, Beef,	Pumelo, Oblong, each 80 - 陽額楠 Raisins, Muscatel, bottle 600 500 珠提乾
South American 4 c Knowles Amer. sh. 1762 June 8 Russell & Co., San Francisco	Sweet Bread, catty 130 120 牛核	Rose Apples, catty 50 40 葡萄 Tamarinds, catty 60 50 醉子
Ta Lee	"加加"	Walnute, , 100 90 核桃 Wang Pi, 80 50 苗 b
Three Brothers 3 c Kalcke Brit. bqe. 367 June 18 E-Tye Horg Bangkok Cleared	200 100 流位	Water Chesnuts, com. , 80 — 馬蹄 — 馬蹄 — 馬蹄 — 馬蹄 — 馬蹄 — 馬蹄 — 大林 馬蹄
Vigilant Ross Amer. sh. 1800 June 12 Arnhold, Karberg & Co. Wodan 7 c Meyer Brit. bqe. 489 June 23 Jardine, Matheson & Co. Zephyr Brit. bqe. 300 June 8 Captain  Foochew  Vigilant Ross Amer. sh. 1800 June 12 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  Wanchai Pier P. & O. Wharf	POVES	Water Melon, 20 10 近瓜
Hieronimus	Fowls, catty 180 170 公主	Vegetables.
Fuyew	Geese. 310 100 com	Asparagus, tin 450 400 龍鬚菜 Beans, sprout, catty 20 15 芽菜
Shanghai	Pigeon, each 140 180 白稿	# broad, 40 30 面豆 # French, 70 60 邊豆
	Turkeys, Cock, catty 600 450 火鷄公	Beet Root, each 20 15 紅菜頭
Vessel's Name.  Anchorage.  Flag.  Class.  Class.  Tons. Guns. H. P. Date of Arrival.  Commander.	,, Hen. , 350 300 火鷄堰	Branaica, 20 15 白菜 Brinjals, catty 18 15 紅茄
Lapwing	Bombay Ducks, . per hundred 220 200 肚魚乾	Cabbage, Shanghai, each 120 100 上海椰菜 Turnip, S'hai, 20 15 上海芥蘭頭
Midge 7 c British gunboat gunboat 465 4 120 June 1 H. Salmond	Bream, catty 100 90 即魚	Carrots, catty 60 50 紅蘿蔔
Sun-kee	Datfish,	Chilles, Dried, 100 80 辣椒乾
Victor Emanuel 6 h British Commodore's flag-ship 3087 20 June 18 John E. Stokes Commodore Smith	THE AA	(Nucumbers, 10 — 黄瓜
STEAMERS. CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON I	Dace, 80 70 黄尾鲢	Curry Stuff, English, , 60 50 加里材料 Egg Plant, , 15 12 矮瓜
WATERS, &c.	Cele, Congor	Ginger, old,, 40 30 董 n young,, 50 — 新子喜
Ichang 700 Ogston Butterfield and Swire Chen-jui 221 7 70 J. Godsil F	'lle Fish,	Jourd, snake 25 20 深瓜 Freen Sprouts 20 15 芥蘭菜
Kin Stan Kiu Kiang Five And Stand H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Powan Sir J. Janicabhar  H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Ching-on Ching-po	reah Fish, Large , 140 130 大鮮魚	Horse Radish, Shanghal, , 200 — 大蘿蔔 Lettuce, Chinese , 40 80 唐人生荣
Spark  140 Lefavour H., C. & M. S. boat Co.  Li-she Peng-chou-hal  600  Chun Fi Hu Read Read G	aroupa, 130 120 石班魚	"English each 10 - 來路生來
Yotaal 180 Browns Kwok Acheong Shen-chi Sui-tsing 180 5 60 H. Wade	urnard, 100 90 紅角	diat, bunch 10 — 薄荷
TCDING-tsing 180 R 60 Recent	erringe, fresh	nions, Bombay , 80 70 洋葱萸
une 26, 1879. MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.	The state of the s	negley, Uninese, 50 - 完英
Ben Glos for London Fung shun Chinese County of Denbigh British barque London County of Denbigh British barque	lve Flah,	otatoes, Japanese, catty 80 25 日本署仔
Merionethabire for London H. C. Orsted Danish H. G. Johnson American barous P.	ullet, 70 60 鹽魚	1. Macao,
Teviot for London Han-kwang Chinese Chinese Jerfalcon British schoonest Pi	rch, 80 70 頭艫	samum, 70 60 白芝麻 halota, 80 — 乾葱
Black Prince for Melbourne Kiang-ching Chinese	aice, 80 70 花波蓬	quesh, bottle 20 10
Undaunted for Colonies Kiang-yuen Chinese Chinese British ship Chinese British Signed British British barotte	omfret, White , , 110 100 白篇	,, hairy, 20 10 節瓜
HIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR, Shanghai Spitish Spitish British	TO THE PARTY OF TH	matoes, 50 40 本版
Anchises British Tah-yue-fong Therese Behn British barque Ro	ach, 110 100 器魚	arter Luly Robbis, catty 80 75 連稿
China British Wuhu British Hornet H. M. gunboas &		ater Caltrops, , , , 80 一角菱
Since left post, or applyed at Wanahana Stranger	120 90 動伍	G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets,
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